The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Peace Conference to be Held in Paris on Saturday.

The Surrender of the Greek Steamer Erosis Formally Demanded.

War Considered Inevitable in Athens.

The Cuban Revolutionists Still Sanguine of Success.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Forthcoming Peace Conference—Movements at Athens.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 2.

It is now more than likely that both the Turkish and Grecian Governments will participate in the proceedings of the proposed conference. It is given out to-day that ALEXANDER RIZA RANGABE, a noted Grecian poet, will represent Greece, and FURAD PASHA, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, will represent the Sublime Porte. The Conference will be composed of the Ambassadors to France from the various Powers of Europe. The sittings will be held in this city, and be presided over by M. LAVALLETTE, the new French Foreign Secretary. The time of the meeting has not yet been fully agreed upon.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The Conference on the Eastern difficulty will meet at Paris on the 9th of January. It is said that should its deliberations prove abortive, Russia will demand strict non-intervention on the part of the European Powers in the quarrel between Greece and Turkey.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

A dispatch from Athens states that the Turkish Admiral, HOBART PASHA, has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer *Erosis*. The dispatch adds that war is considered inevitable at Athens.

SPAIN.

Extent of the Insurrection in Malaga—The Attitude of France.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Further details of the suppression of the insurrection at Malaga have been received by telegraph. After a sharp engagement in the streets of the city, Gen. DE RODA succeeded in routing the rebels and restoring order. The war vessels at anchor in the harbor acted in concert with Gen. DE RODA by pouring a galling fire into the ranks of the insurgents. The country now is entirely tranquil.

MADRID, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The official reports state that the loss of the insurgents during the late fighting in Malaga was 400 hundred men. The city is now perfectly quiet.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The journals state that at the New-Year's reception the Emperor told Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Envoy, to convey to his Government the warmest wishes both of himself personally and of France for the happiness and prosperity of Spain.

FRANCE.

The Chinese Embassy—Preparation of Iron-Clads for Sea.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The *Patrie*, of to-day, in the course of an editorial on the Chinese Embassy, says that "China, observing her international obligations, comes to treat with the great commercial nations," and expresses the belief "that in the negotiation of treaties with her the Powers will find that additional markets for the commerce of the world will be developed in the new regions which will be opened to civilization." The *Patrie*, consequently, hopes that Mr. BURLINGAME's mission will prove successful.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Mr. BURLINGAME and the other members of the Chinese Embassy have arrived in this city.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Dispatches from Paris report that several French iron-clads are preparing for sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Address to Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2—Evening.

At a meeting of workingmen, held at Lambeth, to-night, presided over by Rev. NEWMAN HALL, an address was presented to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister. Mr. JOHNSON made a speech in reply, in which he said that the continuance of good feeling between Great Britain and the United States was sure to be demanded by the people of both countries. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

ITALY.

The Collection of the Mill-Tax—Riots in Various Places.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Riotous disturbances, arising out of the attempts of the revenue officers to collect the unpopular mill-tax, are reported in some parts of the Kingdom, but they appear to be of an insignificant character.

AUSTRIA.

Maximilian's Monument.

TRIESTE, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has subscribed 5,000 francs for the monument to be erected here to the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

CUBA.

Important Information from Private Sources—The Prospects of the Revolutionists.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Private letters received here from Cuba do not confirm the recent reports from that country relative to the reverses of the revolutionists. It is stated that to-day the insurgents outnumber the Spanish garrison in the island, and that there is every prospect that they will be successful. It is thought that if they can hold out until March, independence is certain. They contemplate total the abolition of slavery, and will not have annexation to the United States unless as a final resort.

The Opening of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Heavy Snow-Storm.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 3.

The opening of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad will be celebrated here on the 12th inst. The Legislature and Gov. HOFFMAN, with the officers of the Erie Railroad, the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, also the officers and directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, are expected to be present. Two trains will come from Albany, arriving at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and one of them will return in the evening. There will be a grand dinner, with speeches, &c. The citizens of Binghamton are making preparations for a fine celebration. The snow-storm is severe here. The snow has drifted somewhat, and is from fifteen to twenty inches deep.

The trains on all the roads are several hours behind time. One freight train was twenty hours behind time, and two or three have been abandoned. In many places in the country around Binghamton the drifted snow covers the fences.

THE INDIANS.

Latest Reports from Gen. Sheridan—Gen. Custer Still on the War-path.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Gen. SHERMAN has received a letter from Gen. SHERIDAN, dated Fort Cobb, Dec. 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with Gen. CUSTER's Seventh Cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, in all about 1,500 men. Gen. SHERIDAN spent one day on CUSTER's battle-field, and found the bodies of Major ELLIOTT and sixteen soldiers; also the bodies of Mrs. BLINN and child, white captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. BLINN was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out.

Gen. SHERIDAN followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from Gen. HAZEN, which declared them to be friendly. SHERIDAN required the leaders to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while traveling toward that point that they were sending their families to the Washita Mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him, he took Santana and Lone Wolf, and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb, he would hang them. Gen. SHERIDAN says:

"The Indians now realize for the first time that Winter will not compel us to make a truce with them," and adds that "the Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time, and have been playing fast and loose; that they have attempted to browbeat Gen. HAZEN since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them."

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Washita Mountains. Gen. SHERIDAN, after consultation with Gen. HAZEN proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in, he will carry on war against them in the Washita Mountains. He will leave with Gen. HAZEN a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Cobb, and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow was very severe, but the health of the command was good—two men of the Seventh Cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas Regiment only being sick. In a private letter to Gen. SHERMAN, dated one day later, Gen. SHERIDAN says the Kiowas are coming in.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The following dispatch has been received at the Adjutant-General's Office at Washington:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2, 1869.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army:

I have just heard from Gen. SHERIDAN, who reached Fort Cobb Dec. 19, with the Seventh Cavalry and the Nineteenth Kansas Volunteers, all well. He has had no more fighting, but reports that he has possession of Satanta and Lone Wolf, whom he holds till the Kiowas surrender to him. Gens. SHERIDAN and HAZEN are now together and can settle this matter perfectly.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

Depredations by the Arizona Indians—Scarcity of Provisions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Late advices from Arizona state that the Wallapais Indians had broken faith with Col. PRICE and were again committing depredations; that the people of Wickenburg and vicinity had organized a company of scouts for the purpose of chastising the Indians, and, also, that they had petitioned Gen. ORD for troops. The Apaches had murdered two men in Pima County and stolen a number of cattle, which the troops had succeeded in recapturing. The Pima Indians had committed outrages near Marcopa Wells, but Gen. ALEXANDER had settled the matter without a resort to arms. The Pimas are numerous and trouble with them is to be avoided.

There was no flour at Prescott or LA PAZ, and the people were living on corn meal and vegetables. A vessel loaded with supplies is supposed to have been lost off the Mexican coast in a recent storm.

Mining, both at the Placier and Quartz mines, was being prosecuted vigorously.

HENRY JENKINS, of New-York, a member of the present Legislature, had died at Tucson.

Numerous murders throughout the Territory are chronicled.

VIRGINIA.

Important Conference of Leading Politicians—They Recommend the Recognition of Universal Suffrage.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 2.

For two days past a conference of some of the leading men in the State has been in session, attended by Hon. A. H. H. STUART, of Staunton; Hon. THOS. S. FLOURNOY, formerly Whig candidate for Governor; JOHN L. MARYE, Jr., the present Conservative candidate for Attorney-General; WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, formerly Whig-acting-Governor of the State; GEORGE W. BOLLING, JAMES F. JOHNSON, former Whig Senator; FRANK G. RUFFIN, Gen. JOHN ECHOLS, W. T. SUTHERLIN and others. Last night, after midnight, they agreed on a preamble and resolutions, which sets forth that while the people of Virginia do not believe that the negroes in their uneducated condition are as yet fit for suffrage, yet in view of the expression of public opinion in the recent national election, and in the hope of restoring harmony and union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty. A committee of nine was appointed to visit Washington, and urge Congress to legislate so as to secure these to the people of the State. The Committee is composed of Messrs. A. H. H. Stuart, W. Robertson, J. B. Baldwin, James Nelson, W. T. Sutherlin, J. L. Marye, Jr., J. P. Slaughter, James P. Johnson and W. L. Owen. A resolution was adopted recommending the people of the State to hold a convention on Feb. 10, in Richmond, to receive the report of the Committee, and arrange for the canvass. This conference is the result of a movement on the part of the "Do-Somethings" as distinguished from the "Do-Nothings," the former desiring to make some advance toward meeting the reconstruction acts and to averting the disabilities of the test oath, &c., of the new Constitution; and the latter believing that the people of the State should under no circumstances sanction negro suffrage, which they believe disastrous and degrading.

R. W. HOBSON, Ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Danville (Virginia) District, was brought here to-night charged with defrauding the revenue, by not accounting for $26,000 received by him. He was held in $10,000 bail to answer the charge.

The Arkansas Troubles—Exciting Reports.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Jan. 3.

GEORGE BUTLER, late President of the Tennessee National Bank, was again arrested last night. He was released on a writ of habeas corpus. He will be brought up for trial to-morrow.

It was reported here to-night, that the militia at Marion, Ark., had taken five prisoners who were confined in jail, tried them by drum-head court-martial and carried them to the woods and shot them. The names of Dr. McKENZIE and JOHN THORPE, two well-known citizens, alone are given. The report caused considerable excitement here.

Health of San Francisco—Statistics of 1868—Markets and Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *Sacramento*, from Panama, arrived here this evening.

There were 501 deaths in this city during the month of December, of which 148 were from small-pox.

It has been raining for the past forty-eight hours.

The published statistics for the port of San Francisco for the year 1868, show that 500 vessels were dispatched for Atlantic and foreign ports with cargoes aggregating in value $23,000,000. Several hundred vessels engaged in the coasting trade are not included in the above. The exports of wheat since July 1 were 150,000 tons, and of flour, 240,000 barrels. Reducing the flour to wheat, the total exports were 184,000 tons. It is estimated that there is still on hand for export 180,000 tons of wheat. Including that from Oregon, which will reach this market, makes 260,000 tons for export. The exports of coin and bullion for the year were $36,400,000.

Flour—No sales; quotations are unchanged. Wheat, $1 70@$1 75. Legal tenders, 74¼.

Mining Stocks—Alpha, $42; Belcher, $162; Bullion, $15; Chollar, $153; Confidence, $38; Crown Point, $53; Empire Mill, $125; Gould & Curry, $99; Hale & Norcross, $45; Imperial, $109; Kentuck, $262; Ophir, $39; Overman, $88; Savage, $79; Sierra Nevada, $19; Yellow Jacket, $1,450.

ALBANY.

Gathering of the Members of the Legislature—The Several Candidates for the Speakership—Lively Discussions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Only about fifty Republican and less than half that number of Democratic members of the Legislature have yet made their appearance here. The lobbyists at present outnumber the members two to one, and do pretty much all the talking. The organization of the Assembly and the United States Senatorship are the two great questions discussed, the latter taking the precedence and giving tone and shape to the former. The first will be decided in the Republican caucus to-morrow evening, and the decision, whatever it may be, is expected to foreshadow the ultimate issue of the last and main question. If YOUNGLOVE is elected Speaker, his friends expect FENTON will succeed to the United States Senate as a matter of course; and, on the other hand, if SELKREG is Speaker, MORGAN may hope to retain his seat another term. This is the generally accepted theory, and forms the basis of all discussion about the organization, at the same time it gives them all their bitterness. And yet it is by no means certain that the success of either candidate for Speaker will insure the success of his favorite for the Senatorship, by no manner of means. The chances this evening seem to favor YOUNGLOVE for Speaker, but when the other twenty-five Republican members arrive the aspect may be changed. The Selkreg or Morgan men are not so noisy and self-confident as the Fentonians, but they may, nevertheless, turn out the stronger in the end.

The Democrats take but very little interest in the fight, and if they did not follow the example of Gov. HOFFMAN and go to St. Peter's Church to-day, they certainly did not spend the Sunday in caucussing. They will meet in caucus, like their opponents, to-morrow evening, and go through the form of renominating their last year's Speaker, HITCHMAN, and will probably give him their unanimous support in the Assembly.

The Clerkship in the Republican caucus lies between E. F. UNDERHILL and CORNELIUS UNDERWOOD. UNDERHILL's prospects are entirely satisfactory to his friends, and there is little doubt of his election.

The Missing Boston Broker.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, the broker who was reported missing in the evening papers of Saturday, publishes a card referring to his unsuccessful struggles to avoid bankruptcy, which left him in a condition mentally and physically requiring rest, and closing as follows: "On Monday morning my creditors will find me at my office prepared to show how every cent that I had has been disposed of, and where and by whom my money has been lost."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The examination of RUTH and LILLIES, who were arrested on suspicion of murdering DAVID C. FAULKNER, the Malden watchman, resulted in their discharge from custody.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—The new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls was thrown open to the public yesterday noon. A four-horse carriage containing HOLLIS WHITE, Vice-President of the Bridge Company; SAMUEL KEEFE, Engineer; V. W. SMITH, Superintendent, and WILLIAM POOL, Editor of the Niagara Falls *Gazette*, passed over, followed by crowds of pedestrians. The bridge is the longest span on the continent.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—ABRAHAM A. ABRAMS, who was some months ago convicted of having stolen goods in his possession, and was sentenced to the penitentiary, but pardoned by the Governor, was to-day arrested and held in $5,000 bail on the charge of perjury and making fraudulent returns in a bankrupt case, whereby he concealed $10,000 worth of property with a view of defrauding his creditors.

ADOLPHUS PFAU, a clerk in the Post Office, was arrested to-day on the charge of abstracting letters from the office. He was held to bail in the sum of $15,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—The joint railroad companies have accepted the terms laid down by the Commissioners for the purchase of Harsimus Cove, and have paid $500,000, the sum demanded by the State. The warrant for the execution of WOOLEY, at Freehold, on the 7th inst., has been signed by the Governor.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 3.—A serious accident occurred at the skating rink in this city last evening, by the falling in of the roof of the building by the weight of the snow upon it. At the time there were about thirty persons on the ice. Four children were seriously injured, one of them, the son of Col. DODGE, fatally. He died last night. The others had limbs broken, but, with the exception of a daughter of Mr. J. W. HAIGHT, are not considered in a dangerous condition.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—It has transpired that land thieves have forged titles to and held over 10,000 acres of land in De Kalb and Caldwell Counties in this State. One of the parties concerned is now in jail at St. Joseph. The Western Distributing Association of Kansas City, which sold tickets throughout the West, has burst. The Woman's Suffrage Society of this city held a meeting yesterday. Delegates were appointed to go to Jefferson City and advocate the cause of woman suffrage before the Legislature.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is now finished to Atlantic, eighty-two miles west of Des Moines. The Valley Railroad bridge over the Des Moines River, at Des Moines, is also completed.

The Robbery of an Express Messenger in Norfolk—$10,000 Taken—A Mysterious Affair.

From the Norfolk Virginian, Jan. 1.

Yesterday morning our city was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the announcement that Mr. EDWARD H. KING, agent of the Virginia Express Company in this city, while on his way to the depot of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad at 4 o'clock in the morning, had been knocked down and robbed of a large sum of money—stated to be between $10,000 and $11,000. Mr. KING stated that he had the money in an account-book in his breast pocket, and while walking swiftly to the depot, and just in the act of passing the mouth of King's-lane, he was assaulted by two men, one of whom struck him a severe blow on the back of the head, knocking him senseless. While in this condition he was robbed of the money, and his assailants, whom he could not recognize, made their escape. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently, he gave the alarm, and was assisted by one of the Police to the National Hotel. By this time the robbers had disappeared, leaving no trace of their whereabouts. Mr. KING was afterward taken to his room, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. MURRAY, who described them as a contused wound on the back of the head, slightly breaking the skin, but not fracturing the skull, and symptoms of blows in the pit of the stomach, as from kicks. When taken to his room he was slightly delirious, but under medical treatment he soon revived, and was able to give the above particulars. The money was drawn from the Exchange National Bank the day previous, on a check drawn by H. V. TOMPKINS in favor of EDWARD H. KING, agent of the Virginia Express Company. He took it to his office, and yesterday morning was on his way to the depot to transmit it to its destination when the robbery was committed.

So much for one side of this rather strange affair; now for the other. During the day suspicions became aroused that the matter was not as clear as it should be, and at the instance of parties that to the best of their belief the perpetrators of the robbery were none other than KING and some of his friends, warrants were issued, and upon the strength of them THOS. POTTS, an employe in the same office; HENRY TOWNSEND, a youth, and an intimate acquaintance of POTTS, MAUD DELANCE, were arrested and lodged in jail to await further examination, as accessories to the robbery—their bail being fixed at $5,000 each, which, at a late hour, they had not succeeded in giving. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of KING as a principal in the robbery; and two policemen now keep watch over him to see that that he is forthcoming when wanted.

WASHINGTON.

Influences of an Irredeemable Paper Currency—Gen. Butler's New-Year's Calls—The Appointments by the President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Among the curious and interesting facts developed in Commissioner WELLS' forthcoming report is the following table, showing how an irredeemable paper currency "unavoidably tends to destroy all profitable commercial relations with foreign countries in which trade and industry are conducted on a specie basis. The statement is furnished to the Commissioner by a manufacturer of furniture in one of the middle States, who, previous to the war, had built up an extensive export business to the West Indies, Central and South America, of a variety of 'cane-seated' and 'cane-backed' furniture suited to warm latitudes. Thus on the 1st of March, 1861, gold and currency being at par, $1,000 in gold possessed a purchasing power sufficient to obtain for the South American importer 111 1-9 dozen of what are termed in the trade, 'ordinary square-post cane-seat chairs.' About the 1st of January, 1862, gold began to command a premium, and advanced during the next three years with great rapidity. This movement was not, however, participated in at first, to any considerable extent, by either labor or commodities, and in consequence the purchasing power of gold greatly increased; so much so that on the 1st of July, 1864, the $1,000 gold which in 1861 bought 111 1-9 dozen chairs, then bought 143 dozen. Under these circumstances, as was to be expected, trade increased, as the foreign purchaser found the American market by far the best for his interest; but from July, 1864, a movement commenced in an exactly opposite direction, gold receding and labor and commodities advancing in very unequal ratios. Thus in January, 1865, the $1,000 gold, which four years previous had a purchasing power of 111 1-9 dozen chairs, and on the 1st of July, 1864, of 143 dozen, then commanded but 126¾ dozen; in February, 1866, a still smaller number, viz.: 91½ dozen, and ultimately attained its minimum in January, 1867, when the purchasing power of the sum named was only 89¾ dozen. From this point the purchasing power has gradually increased, and for the past year, 1868, has remained at the rate of about 102 dozen, or nine dozen less than could be bought with the same money in 1861. The result has been that the foreign purchaser now goes to France or Germany, while the products of American industry, in the form of furniture, being no longer available to exchange for sugars, spices or dyewoods, gold has necessarily been substituted; and, to use the words of the manufacturer describing his condition, 'unless there is a speedy return to specie payments, custom will soon so fix the channels and currents of trade that any attempt on my part to divert them will be attended with great difficulty;' and what has thus been shown to be the case in respect to the export trade of the United States in furniture may be accepted as true of almost every other manufactured product, which, as a nation, we were accustomed, before the war, to exchange for foreign commodities."

The fluctuations in prices above referred to are exhibited in detail in the following table showing the purchasing power of gold as applied to chairs, (ordinary square-post, cane-seat,) from March 1, 1861, to July 1, 1868:

	Gold.	Price ⅌ dozen.	Purchasing power ⅌ doz. of $1,000 gold.
March 1, 1861	Par.	$9 00	111 1-9
January 1, 1863	135	9 50	141
February 21, 1863	162½	10 50	155½
August 1, 1863	129½	11 00	117¾
September 17, 1863	138¾	12 00	115
January 1, 1864	152	12 50	121 3-5
April 1, 1864	167½	13 50	124
April 22, 1864	173¾	14 50	119¾
June 1, 1864	188½	15 00	125¾
July 1, 1864	236	16 50	143
August 1, 1864	255	18 00	141½
January 2, 1865	228	18 00	126¾
February 16, 1866	137½	15 00	91½
September 17, 1866	145	15 00	96¾
January 14, 1867	134½	15 00	89¾
June 4, 1867	137½	15 00	91¾
September 16, 1867	144½	13 50	106¾
April 1, 1868	138½	13 50	102½
July 1, 1868	138¾	13 50	102¾

GEN. BUTLER'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

The fact that Gen. BUTLER called upon the President on New-Year's day is much commented on in social and political circles. Some institute comparisons between his course and that of Gen. GRANT, forgetting that the differences in the first case are only of a political, while in the latter case they are of a personal character. Quite a buzz of excitement was apparent when Gen. BUTLER entered the reception room and advanced toward the President. He extended his hand in the most cordial manner, and it was as cordially received by Mr. JOHNSON. A few moments' casual conversation was indulged in, after which Gen. BUTLER cordially bade the President good day and passed over to Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. GLOVER, with whom he also entered into friendly conversation, and subsequently left the White House. Later in the day Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by Chief Justice CARTTER, of the District Supreme Court, visited the residences of the Cabinet Ministers and others. He was received with especial cordiality by Mr. SEWARD, with whom he conversed for some time. At Attorney-General EVARTS' residence, some one asked Gen. BUTLER about his interview with the President, when he talked of it very freely, and remarked that he had had no quarrel with Mr. JOHNSON socially and he could conceive no reason why political differences should interfere with social enjoyments.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has thus far sent to the Senate, at this session, something like one hundred civil appointments. There was but one executive session prior to the recess, and but two confirmations of an unimportant character. Latterly there has been an increased feeling among Senators, as well as outside, against making any more confirmations, especially for the more important offices. It is said, with good reason, that these appointments properly belong to the new Administration, and if deferred until then, the Senate will not have to consider the question of the possibility of getting good men, but whether the men appointed are the best that can be got. It is exceedingly probable that there will be no action upon such important nominations as those of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Minister to Russia, &c., but that they will be allowed to hang until the 4th of March, when they will fall by the termination of the session.

CONGRESS.

But few members of the House have yet returned, but of the Senate a quorum is probably in the city. It is not likely that much business will be done this week. A number of the Senators, including RAMSEY, CHANDLER, HENDERSON and MORRILL of Maine, are absent looking after the matter of their reëlection.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Appropriation bills will not be entirely ready under about a week. Hon. DANIEL A. WELLS has been in conference with the Committee for the last two days, on the particular point of a reduction of the expenditures. Only the Pension and the Diplomatic and Consular bills have been examined, and the Executive and Legislative are still under consideration.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Dispatches have been sent from this city to the effect that Senator SHERMAN intends, on the reassembling of Congress, to introduce a bill amending the Tenure-of-Office act. There is not a word of truth in the statement. Senator SHERMAN says he never even contemplated the introduction of any such measure.

THE CHARGE AGAINST J. F. BUSTEED.

The Judiciary Committee will continue to-morrow their investigations of the charges against J. F. Busteed.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

District-Attorney CARRINGTON has caused to be summoned about ten witnesses thus far, but none from a distance, to appear before the Grand Jury, with the view of obtaining another indictment against JOHN H. SURRATT. It is said about the Court-house that the former trial and the preparations for a second one cost the Government about $150,000.

JOBBING IN CONGRESS.

Railroad and other Speculative Projects Pending in Congress.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21, 1868.

The lobby—that great army of bloodsuckers—has occupied Washington in force. Two weeks' skirmishing with them has fully developed their line. This army has come to steal—to use plain terms. It has come to steal on the large scale. It feels that unless its measures can be perfected before this session ends, they will fail through GRANT's opposition and veto, even if Congress is not honest enough to cast them aside. And so the movement on this Congress is one in force. And it will be well for the Press of the country to watch it.

Just now the danger to the Republican Party is, that the corruptions to which many of its prominent men lend themselves will ruin it. ANDREW JOHNSON's Administration has been fearfully corrupt, but all of its stealings have not gone into the pockets of Democrats. RANDALL's Post-Office Ring, the Indian Ring and the Whisky Ring have been held up to the country as purely Johnsonian institutions. The Republican press has been comparatively silent as to schemes in which members of its own party were participants, or at least the names of Republicans have not been used in connection with them. If political expediency is a matter to be considered, then it was well to consider these things. But now the time is gone for withholding truth. Every one of the rings mentioned above had Republican members—some of them Senators, some of them members of the House. The moment a word is written against any of them now, they begin to plead what might be called the "injured innocence" dodge. But it is too late, gentlemen, entirely too late. The people gave most of you very significant hints in your reduced majorities last November. A general denial and raising a hue and cry against those who attempt to expose you, shouting "Conservative," "Copperhead," or what not, will not save you. The only way through is to stop short. Don't offer any more bills on either floor, which, if they had their real titles, would be: "A bill for the benefit of myself and John Smith," or, "A bill to obtain —— millions of Government money." Let your committees smother those of this character already before them; and nearly every committee has some under consideration. And in all of them Republicans and Democrats are engaged in about the proportion of their numbers in the two Houses. If anything, Republicans are more largely represented, because they have more power.

THE RAILROAD LOBBY.

At present, perhaps, there is more money in the various railroad schemes than in any other. And this thing is on a scale which the country does not comprehend, notwithstanding the constant talk about it. Thus far in the Fortieth Congress there has been no less than seventy-two railroad bills introduced in the Senate alone. Eight were presented at the first short session, fifty-two at the second session, and in the two weeks of the present session eleven have been reported and printed. And these last do not include four as gigantic as any which have been passed yet to come. One is in preparation, for which its friends are now gathering power, for the Northern Pacific; one for the Albuquerque line and its several connections; one for Mr. POMEROY's little private Atchison Pacific—one of the nicest and fattest speculations ever worked through—having these special qualifications of nice and fat on account of the small number to divide the spoils; one for two roads south and west from St. Louis, and two or three for Southern Pacific lines from Memphis, New-Orleans and points in Texas.

In all this there are four lines across the Continent, with connecting roads enough to stretch out into two more; and then such little ventures as the Atchison and Denver lines by the score.

Of all these bills, fully three-fourths were originated by Republicans. Four Senators brought in nearly half of them. Mr. POMEROY reported eleven, Mr. RAMSEY seven, Mr. CONNESS five and Mr. HARLAN four. Mr. POMEROY did not confine his attention to any particular part of the country. He proposed one land grant through the rich lands about Port Royal, S. C., and another one of his measures was for the benefit of his Wisconsin brethren. But not desiring to be reckoned as worse than an infidel, he made full provision for his own political household in Kansas. We find his name attached to a land grant for a railroad from Lawrence to the Mexican line; to three bills for roads from Fort Scott to Santa Fe; to a pleasant arrangement for the southern branch of the Union Pacific Road—whatever that may be—and also to a land grant from Irwing, Kansas, to New-Mexico; and all for the national good, of course.

There, it must be remembered, are such railroads as Northern companies, Northern lobby men, and Northern Congressmen have concocted—the word concocted is good for most, though a few are meritorious. The Southern States are just beginning to vote, and the scent of Southern men in Congress is now as keen in respect to all material interests as the Northern Congressman's nose. The reason is evident. Southern smelling is now done with Northern noses. Carpet-bags have wrought this change for the South. And, as a result, among the very first subjects to call out bills from Southern men are the railroad interests.

And heading the column comes Mr. Senator SPENCER, with a bill making a land grant, not through the public domain on the plains, but through the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, with permission to get all the "earth, stone, timber and other materials" for the construction of its roads off the public lands along its line, and then to receive ten sections of land to the mile, wherever they can find that amount within twenty miles of the line they may see fit to locate, and from Mobile onward to the western boundary of Louisiana, if the land cannot be found within twenty miles of the road, these patriotic gentlemen are to be obliged to hunt it up within forty miles north of their line.

What will the railroad docket of the Senate not contain by the time the Southerners have brought up their side of the railroad jobs to the present proud height of their Northern friends, and shall have added to the Washington lobby, its own army of bloodsuckers, plausible gentlemen of unquestioned honor and thieves?—for it takes all these and more to make a lobby. What a nice thing it will be for tax-payers!

All this presents the railroad interest merely in outline. Every bill deserves a separate letter to show the means used to get it before the Senate, the persons engaged in pressing it, and the parties to be benefited by it; and in due time the principal ones at least will get that chapter.

When the railroad jobs are disposed of, then the deck is only cleared for action against jobs in general. There are, aside from these, the Niagara Ship Canal, with a coupon of twelve millions attached; the Commercial Navigation Company, with half as much on its coupon; the bills and schemes for getting damages paid to Southern men for property destroyed during the war, in all hundreds of millions, and then the lobby upon the more modest sum of five millions due from Southern railroads, and in which Radical Republicans from Tennessee are deeply interested. The Osage Treaty is a nice plum, and one new feature is that some Kansas men who showed a vast amount of righteous indignation over it before their reëlection, are, now that their places are assured, helping the swindle on. Alta Vela is coming up again, and to crown all things, if it is possible, the change in the Indian Bureau is to be so managed as to place the present Indian ring on a firmer foundation than ever.

The Republican Party can now afford to rectify the irregularities which have crept into all portions of the Government while the great political battle with rebellion was going on. If those here, as its Congress, will not free themselves from such things, the party need not die if it only throws them overboard. There are honest men enough who can take their places. Let the Press watch jobs when the recess closes, and the outside lobby, which is here in force, begins to work through its Senators and Representatives.

H. V. B.

THE FIRE IN BANGOR.

Severe Losses of Ten Business Firms—List of Insurance.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Jan. 2.

Last evening our city was visited with the most disastrous fire which has ever occurred here, destroying a whole row of substantial brick stores on West Market-square, occupied by grocers, hardware dealers and shoe stores. At about 7 o'clock, shortly after the store had been closed for the night, fire was discovered in the grocery store of Messrs. CONNER & FULLER, No. 53 West Market-square, having apparently originated in or about the counting-room, which was situated in the rear of the store. It was but a moment, as it were, before the flames had entirely filled the store, so that it was entirely impossible to save anything from the store. Back of the store was a wooden storehouse, one of a number of which extended the whole length of the wharves from Kenduskeag Bridge nearly to the ferry-way, and which have been looked upon for years as a tinder-box, endangering the safety of the whole business portion of the city. It was but a short time before the fire had spread by means of these storehouses to the grocery stores of EMERY, WING & CO. on the north, and CHARLES HAYWARD & CO. on the south, and these as well as the first named, were totally destroyed with their entire contents. The Fire Department were promptly on hand with the entire force at their disposal, aided also by a fire engine from Brewer and one from Orono, brought down by special train on the E. and N. A. Railway. Notwithstanding their combined efforts, the flames continued to spread until the whole range of blocks was destroyed, containing the following occupants, naming them as they were located, commencing at Wheelwright & Clark's Block—which was saved—and going southward: E. P. BALDWIN, boots and shoes; EMERY, WING & CO., grocers; CONNER & FULLER, grocers; CHARLES HAYWARD & CO., grocers; T. F. FARRINGTON, hardware; FOGG & BRIDGES, hardware; GEORGE C. PICKERING, grocer; G. W. LADD & Co., grocers; C. H. DUNNING, seed store; S. H. DALE & Co., ship chandlers and grocers. At this point the fire was stayed by tearing down a storehouse and confining the fire to the brick stores, where the firemen were able to keep it under control.

In addition to the stores burned were the law offices of A. W. PAINE, C. P. BROWN and H. L. MITCHELL, Esqs., and the office of Dr. J. C. WESTON. While the firemen were at work attempting to subdue the flames fire was discovered in the attic of the dry goods store of A. & W. H. KIRKPATRICK, on Main-street, supposed to have caught from cinders, with which the air was filled. A stream being brought to bear immediately upon it the fire was confined to the attic. The circular block on the opposite side of West Market-square took fire in the rear, but it was extinguished with trifling damage. It being at the time of year when Winter stocks are in the store, the stocks of goods on hand were quite heavy and the losses are consequently large. The following are the amounts of losses as far as we could learn them last night:

E. P. BALDWIN, stock mostly saved, though somewhat damaged; insured for $4,000; the store was owned by the TAYLOR heirs, who also owned the store occupied by CONNER & FULLER; we did not learn the amount of insurance. EMERY, WING & Co., loss $15,000 to $20,000; insured $6,000; store owned by Mrs. SOPHIA BROWN; insurance unknown. CONNER & FULLER, loss $15,000; insured $12,000. CHARLES HAYWARD & Co., loss on stock $65,000; insured $42,000; store insured for $5,000. T. F. FARRINGTON, loss $10,000 to $15,000; insurance unknown; store owned by H. A. BUTLER; insurance unknown. FOGG & BRIDGES, loss $20,000 to $30,000; insured $16,000; store owned by the heirs of ROBERT TREAT; insurance unknown. GEORGE C. PICKERING, loss $7,000; insured $4,000; store owned by G. W. PICKERING, upon which there was but $1,000 insurance. GEORGE W. LADD had a stock of about $40,000, partially saved in a damaged condition; insured for $20,000; store owned by J. B. FOSTER; insured for $4,000.

C. H. DUNNING, loss $10,000 to $15,000; insured $4,000. Store owned by the BILLINGS heirs; insurance unknown. S. H. DALE & Co. had a very heavy stock of goods, a large portion of which were saved in a badly damaged condition. Amount of insurance unascertained, as well as that upon the store, which was owned by S. H. DALE. The damage to the stock and store of WHEELWRIGHT & CLARK, mostly by water, is about $1,000; insured. Their elegant block was saved only by the most strenuous exertions. The amount of loss of Messrs. KIRKPATRICK will not be large, the damage being caused by water and hasty removal. Several other stocks were more or less damaged by being removed from places of supposed danger, and by being got in readiness to be removed in case of need. To sum it all up, no such disastrous fire, located as it was in the very heart of the business portion of our city, and devouring in its course several of our leading business houses, has ever visited us, and may it be long before we are visited by another such.

During the height of the fire it seemed impossible to tell when the devouring element would be stayed, and every one in that portion of the city felt that it might be his turn next. The fire burned for five hours, or until midnight, before its progress was stayed. Our citizens turned out en masse, and worked with commendable energy in assisting the firemen and in saving property. Our Fire Department were ably assisted by the companies from Brewer and Orono. One great drawback to the firemen was the want of water, the tide being out, and the drain upon the reservoirs being so great as to exhaust some of them.

LAWLESS NEGROES.

Particulars of the Outrages on the Ogeechee River Plantations—Affidavits of Two of the Sufferers from the Violence of the Negroes.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Dec. 31.

We printed yesterday morning an account of Sheriff DOONER's trip to the Ogeechee River plantations to arrest a party of negroes, against whom warrants had been issued for larceny and assault with intent to murder. The Sheriff and his officers barely escaped with their lives, and the scenes which occurred while they were down in that country among the negroes, they state to be indescribable. They appeared to be thoroughly organized, armed with new muskets, with bayonets, and to have regular leaders, or captains, who directed all their movements.

It appears that after the negroes rescued the prisoners and robbed the Sheriff and his officers, about fifty of them went to the Southfield plantation, and after beating and driving away R. BAXLEY, an overseer, RICHARD C. WINN, a carpenter, and JAMES O'DONALD, a watchman, and driving the women and children into a negro hut, they proceeded to rob the houses of everything they could conveniently carry, and to haul away a large quantity of rice. After dark Messrs. WINN and BAXLEY made their way through the woods in the direction of the city. They found the road from the Southfield plantation to the railroad strongly picketed, and could plainly hear the word passed along the line at short intervals. They walked in the woods during the whole night, fearing to travel on the road, and arrived in the city yesterday morning.

After having their wounds dressed and refreshing themselves, they appeared before the Ordinary and made the following affidavits:

State of Georgia, Chatham County: Before me, Henry S. Wetmore, Ordinary of said county, personally came and appeared Reddin Baxley, who being duly sworn, deposeth and says:

I live on the Ogeechee, at Southfield Plantation; I am overseer of that plantation; about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th of December, I was in the barn-yard, when I saw a body of fifteen or twenty negroes coming up the road; they were armed with muskets, some of which had bayonets on them; there was a man at the head of the party armed with a sword, who appeared to be Captain of the gang; they came into the barn-yard where I was and asked me where Mr. Middleton had gone, and threatened to kill me if I did not give them truthful information; I told them that he h d gone over to Bryan County; they chased two colored men, one named Fortune, the other named George Bunyan, who were watchmen in the fields, and shot at them; I saw a bayonet lunged at Fortune, but do not know whether it struck him or not; I have not seen him since; Bunyan hid in a fan in the mill and escaped; they presented guns at my breast and offered to strike me with the butts of their muskets if I did not tell where Mr. Middleton had gone; they said that they intended to kill both Mr. Middleton and my son, and went off in the direction of Bryan County; I then locked up the mill and went to my house, when another party came up; there were about twenty in the second party; they came right into my house, presented their guns at me and said that they intended to kill me; I raised up out of my chair, and as I did so they seized and dragged me outside of the door of my room; they knocked me down in the passage way with muskets; one struck me on the back, another on the side of the head; I was knocked senseless; when I came to my senses they were kicking me; they then dragged me down the door-steps, and took me up before their whole party, telling me that they would put me out in the swamp and let the buzzards eat me; they kept punching me in the back with their guns, and told me to prepare to die; they loaded up their guns and fired at me, the balls whistling all around me, but none of them struck me; they then told me to double-quick, and I ran; they fired at me again as I ran; they halloed at me, "Clear yourself, you —— rebel ——; if ever we catch you here again we'll murder you;" before they let me go they took away everything I had in my pockets, and said that if I would not give them the money they would go to my house and make my wife give it up; after getting away from them I hid in a ditch; while I was there I heard parties who passed my hiding place say that war had now commenced, and that no white man should ever live on the Ogeechee again; about eight o'clock at night I crawled out of the ditch; I saw Mr. Winn coming along and hailed him; I also, while in the ditch, heard them say that they had formed companies, and had captains, and were going to hold their positions; they also also swore that they would kill Mr. Middleton and my son, George Baxley; Mr. Winn and myself made our way to town through the woods; I recognized one of the party who assaulted me.

R. BAXLEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1868.

HENRY S. WETMORE, Ordinary, Chatham County.

State of Georgia, Chatham County: Before me, Henry S. Wetmore, Ordinary of said County, personally came and appeared Richard C. Winn, who being duly sworn, deposeth and says: I live at Southfield plantation, on the Ogeechee river; I am carpenter there; on the afternoon of the 29th of December I saw an armed body of negroes come into the barnyard and chase Fortune and George Bunyan. They fired at them, and said to each other, kill the ——, kill them; I said, have mercy on them, don't kill the boys; one of them presented a revolver at me and said, damn you, we'll fix you off time enough; I then came out of the barnyard and went towards my house; this party then went off, as I suppose, in pursuit of Mr. Middleton and others; when I got to the house I saw another crowd coming up the road; they came within fifty yards of my house and motioned to me to come out away from the door; my family were standing in the doorway, and fearing that they would shoot and kill some of my folks, I jumped away from the door; as I jumped I was caught by two of them; they took hold of my arms, and as they did so another struck me on the right temple with the butt of a musket; I bled profusely; they then asked me if I was one of the men who had made the report; I told them no; they then left me and went to Mr. Baxley's; a negro came up afterward and made my wife give him my two guns, and said that I had better leave there, that if I did not they would kill me; I then went off and lay down in the high grass; while there I saw my family and Mr. Baxley's family go to the negro quarters to ask for protection; before they reached there they met a company of negro soldiers, who turned them back; the last I saw of them they were being marched off at the head of this gang; a crowd broke into Mr. Baxley's house and carried off his goods; I could hear them breaking up and destroying things; they shot Mr. Baxley's dog in the house; I lay in the grass until dark, when I got up and started for town; I met Mr. Baxley and we came on to town through the woods.

RICHARD C. WINN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1868.

HENRY S. WETMORE, Ordinary Chatham County.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

These affidavits speak for themselves, and contain the only reliable information received of the state of affairs up to Tuesday night, and it is not necessary for us to write two or three columns to enable our readers to understand them. All sorts of wild and ridiculous reports were in circulation during the day yesterday, which were gradually exploded by the arrival of parties from the scene of action. At about noon two faithful colored men arrived in the city with a pair of mules from the plantation, who reported all quiet, and that the ladies who were reported to have been carried away by the armed negroes, were all safe in the house of a faithful colored man. Late in the afternoon JOHN O'DONALD, who was supposed to have been killed, arrived in the city, and reported that he had left the plantation at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at that time all was quiet. Mr. O'DONALD was struck over the head with the butt of a gun, and kicked, beaten and very roughly handled, but not dangerously wounded. After he was knocked down and beaten he managed to make his way to the house of a colored man, named ADAM WILLIAMS, where he remained until morning, when he found that the robbers had all disappeared.

ARRIVAL OF THE LADIES AND CHILDREN.

The ladies and children arrived in the city by the evening train, and are now in comfortable quarters at the boarding-house of Mr. BURT, at the corner of Bay and Jefferson streets. They left the plantation at about noon and walked to Station No. 1, where they took the train for the city. They reported that on Tuesday night the robbers had a dancing and shouting party in Mr. MIDDLETON's house, which broke up at about daylight yesterday morning, but when they left all was quiet.

We understand that prior to the last visit of the robbers, there was about 5,000 bushels of threshed and some 2,000 bushels of unthreshed rice on the plantation, which was probably stolen and carried away last night and the buildings burned, in accordance with the threats made by the robbers.

We are told that this armed and organized band of robbers reside on the New-Hope, Haywood, Bennett, Miller, King's Hill and Wild Horn Plantations, which they have rented, and for which they have agreed to give one-third of the crop, they bearing the entire expense of tilling the soil.

The proprietors of this plantation pay all their laborers in full every Saturday, and we make the statement upon reliable authority that they do not owe a dollar to any negro for labor done. This disposes of the statement in some of the Northern prints that the negroes did not steal the rice in question, but only carried away their share of the crop, which the proprietors had refused to give them in accordance with their own contract.

Arrangements for Enforcing the Laws—Women and Children Fleeing to the City.

From the Savannah News, Dec. 31.

The trouble on the Ogeechee plantations has created more excitement in the city than we have had since the election times. Feeling that some action was necessary to teach the blacks that they must respect the law and its officers, and that the lives and property of citizens should be preserved from their unlawful acts, Sheriff DOONER and HENRY S. WETMORE, Esq., Ordinary, called upon his Honor Mayor ANDERSON, yesterday morning, for consultation. It was decided that the parties guilty of the flagrant outrages committed on Tuesday night, must be arrested. Mayor ANDERSON went in person to Gen. WILLIAMS, to ask the aid of the military, but the instructions received from Gen. MEADE prevented the granting of the request. The instructions set forth that the military might be withdrawn at any moment, and the civil authorities must rely upon themselves, and not upon the military; that only after all men and means at the disposal of the civil authorities had been exhausted, could the military act. Under this decision nothing was left but for the Sheriff to summon his *posse comitatus*.

One hundred and fifty warrants against Ogeechee negroes were issued by Justice P. M. RUSSELL, Jr., for robbery by force upon the public highway, robbery by intimidation, assault with intent to murder, and larceny. These were placed in the hands of Sheriff DOONER. A warrant against SOLOMON FARLEY and others was also issued by Justice MARSH.

O'DONALD, one of Mr. MIDDLETON's watchmen, who was supposed to have been killed, arrived in the city yesterday evening. He states that the negroes came and took him out of his house, struck him in the head with the butt of a musket, beat and kicked him. They marched him up and down the yard, stopping every few minutes to give him a beating, and finally turned him loose, telling him that he had better leave quick, and not come back there any more or they would murder him. O'DONALD went off about a mile, and took refuge in the house of a colored man, where he remained until morning, and then started for this city. O'DONALD stated that the colored man FORTUNE was not killed; that when he was chased he made for the river and dived in, just as a bayonet lunge was made at him. He then swam away from the place.

Before starting to the city, Mr. O'DONALD went back to Southfield plantation to hunt for his little boy, who had been left there the night before. He found the child all right, and the party of lawless vagabonds gone. They had spent the night at Mr. MIDDLETON's house, and had completely cleaned it and the other houses of their contents. He saw no negroes on the place except the regular hands, who had come up to go to work, but there was no one to assign them their tasks, and they were lounging about the premises.

The Gulf Railroad train brought up from No. 1, last evening, a number of women and children, who said that they had been driven from off plantations by the negroes, and had to flee for their lives.

The summoning of the Sheriff's *posse comitatus* created considerable stir about town last evening, and those who were to go were busy in making preparations for the trip. The Sheriff will go down this morning with force sufficient to enforce the laws and arrest the bad negroes; and before our paper reaches many of our readers the party will probably have left. Any further particulars with reference to it we withhold for prudential reasons.

Latest by Telegraph—The Trouble Extending in Bryan County.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, Jan. 3.

Affairs on the Ogeechee remain in *statu quo*, nothing having been done on either side. The white families from Bryan County are moving into the city, and it is reported that the trouble is extending to that county. Two companies of the United States Sixteenth Infantry, under Gen. SIBLEY, arrived to-day. The civil and military authorities are in conference, and many rumors are afloat.

ARKANSAS.

Official Vote for President—The Difficulties in the State.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, Dec. 29.

Gens. BABCOCK and PORTER, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, reached Little Rock Thursday evening. Friday morning they had a lengthy conference with Gov. CLAYTON, partook of a Christmas dinner with Gen. SMITH, commanding the District of Arkansas, met a company of gentlemen at Gen. A. W. BISHOP's in the evening, and left again on Saturday morning. They reached this city this morning, and leave to-day for New-Orleans. It is understood that their business in Arkansas was not, as alleged, the investigation of the rebel charges against the militia. It is likely that Gen. GRANT has heard too much of rebel outcries against the loyal Governments of the South to be deceived.

The proclamation of martial law in Conway County has been recalled by Gov. CLAYTON, upon the pledge of the citizens to maintain order and enforce the law.

Major L. J. BARNES, of Little Rock, passed the city to-day, on his way to Washington, as messenger of the electoral college of Arkansas, with the Presidential vote of that State. It appears that of the successful Republican electoral ticket, Mr. FARALLY died. Four others, Messrs. GRAY, SNYDER and HADLEY, members of the Legislature, and Col. STEVENSON, the Judge of a Circuit Court, could not act without vacating their offices. Upon the failure of the Presidential electors to cast the vote of the State, the law provides that the Legislature shall choose electors, and upon its failure for any reason to act, the Governor shall appoint them. In this case the Legislature elected Messrs. L. J. BARNES, M. L. RICE, HAGAN GREEN, R. G. PUNTNEY and M. LARUE HARRISON, who met and in formal manner cast the vote of Arkansas for GRANT and COLFAX. We are under obligations to Major BARNES for the following items of the official vote of the State: For GRANT and COLFAX, 22,112; for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, 19,078. For Congress, Col. ROOTS (Republican) has 473 majority in the First District; A. A. C. ROGERS, of Illinois, (Democrat), 1,186 in the Second District, and Judge BOWLES (Republican), 3,967 majority in the Third District.

Boston's Proposed Monster Concert.

From the Portland Advertiser, Jan. 2.

Mr. P. S. GILMORE, the famous band-leader of Boston, is deep in the preparation of a monster vocal and instrumental concert that shall eclipse all the former efforts of the world in a musical way. It is to take place on Boston Common, in June next, and will consist of an orchestra of one thousand instruments; the choruses to be given by ten thousand selected vocalists from all parts of the country. The choruses are to be supported by the basso of artillery, discharged by electricity. Mr. GILMORE has already secured 1,500 subscribers at $100 each, and is busy in securing members of the orchestra and chorus. Hints of this have been given by the Boston Press, but we get these facts from a gentleman who is well-informed as to what is going on in musical circles.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Who Asks for Specie Payments—Impracticability of the Schemes—Difficulties in the Way—Suspension of the Bank of England—Spaulding's Idea of Law—Constitutionality of the Legal-Tender Act.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1868.

The letter of Mr. E. G. SPAULDING (published in the TIMES) is one of the most extraordinary documents I have seen; but, perhaps, no more extraordinary than the innumerable plans and theories on specie payments. As an observer of men and times, I have never seen anything more confused and impracticable than the current views and ideas on specie payments. One of the most remarkable things about it is, that noboby asks for specie payments. If the people of the United States were really anxious about it, they would let that fact be known to Congress very quick. If a road, or a canal, or bridge wants Government aid, there are people to ask for it. If there are changes in the Naturalization laws wanted, there are petitions for it. Is there man, woman or child petitioning Congress for specie payments except Mr. GREELEY? I have not heard of one, and I know that the great agricultural community, making a large majority of the people, neither ask for nor want specie payments. On the contrary, the great body of farmers are entirely satisfied with the currency as it is. The greenback is a popular idea with them; and if politicians do not heed that fact, they will meet some such result at the next election as the Conservatives met with Gen. BUTLER. If specie payments are wanted, the currency must be contracted; but let the contraction begin with the National Banks. So long as we have a paper currency, there can be none better than the notes of the Government. But the first question is, where is your money to contract the currency with? The Secretary of the Treasury has not a dollar available for this purpose. He can take in the National Bank notes by returning the bonds which secure them. It seems to me this is far the wisest course. But as long as you have not a dollar to pay your debts with, except by borrowing again, you had best let the trying to do it alone.

Mr. GREELEY complains of Gov. MORTON for allowing thirty months for specie payments. I complain that he did not make it double that time. You see there is some difference of opinion on this subject. In the attempt to resume specie payments, Congress will be met with difficulties which they seem to know nothing about. In the first place, they are attempting to do what nobody asks them to do—a fact very ominous of what public opinion will be in any attempt at speedy resumption. In the next place, they are met by the fact, that we absolutely need double the amount of currency we had before the war. Gold itself has diminished in value full twenty-five per cent. within a few years. The taxes demand a great deal more money. The demands of labor for higher wages are constantly increasing. The farmers not only get, but expect, permanently higher prices; and as long as the great body of the people are entirely independent, this will always be the case. The attempt to reduce them down to old standards will be in vain. The first step in actual resumption of gold payments is the reduction of the currency, and you will not have reduced the currency one hundred millions before there will be a popular outcry against it.

In the next place, they will be met with a a balance of trade against us—a balance of trade which is one great cause of the premium on gold. How will you reduce that, or diminish the demand for gold by specie payments? Commercial convulsions are not caused by legal tenders or paper money of any sort, but by the demand for gold, which, when the banks cannot meet, they either suspend payments or ruin their customers by a sudden reduction of discounts. We have had no commercial convulsion since 1857; because, for the last seven years, the banks have not been compelled to pay gold. What good will a resumption of payments do, when you have got nothing to pay with? Have the banks got gold to redeem their notes? Has the National Government got gold to pay $400,000,000 of demand notes? Mr. GREELEY wants to make long gold bonds, which capitalists may prefer to greenbacks. What is the effect of that? They go to Europe, just as your gold goes now; and all that is done is to cause a temporary resumption, to be followed by a universal and terrible crash, bearing down nearly all merchants and debtors. What good will that do? When we resume it must be when we can pay a portion of our debt, contract the currency, and reduce the balance of trade. That takes time—and it will take much time. The Bank of England was suspended twenty-three years, and resumption was not attempted till the volume of currency was greatly reduced by the failures of no less than 240 country banks, and an act of Parliament was passed allowing four years for preparation.

The discount on our paper is greater than it ever was on Bank of England notes. How can we expect to get along by a cross-lot cut when it was found impossible in England? But I have no fear of anything being done. The country does not want specie payments, and Congress does not want to be defeated in the next elections. The Democratic Party lost the elections by the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and the consequent revival of the war issues. Are you sure of beating them on the greenback question? I think not; and if the contraction of the currency is to be made, let it begin with the National Bank notes. The currency of the Government out amounts to nearly four hundred millions, and bears no interest. What is the sense of paying that off in interest-paying bonds? If you have got any money to pay your debts with, pay it on those which bear no interest.

There is another point to be noticed. Mr. MCCULLOCH, in his Treasury speech, says the legal tenders are a "disreputable" currency. He tries to foul his own nest, and to disgrace his own country. Finding himself going out of office with the consent of all men, he tries to muddy the waters, and throw the puddle out upon the people. It is in character; but that is not what we have to do with. Is our currency disreputable? Have we ever had in this country a paper money as reputable as greenbacks? Have we ever had a currency more preferred? The currency which the people prefer, which pays debts, buys merchandise, and builds houses and churches, is not a disreputable currency; it answers all the purposes of trade, and induces no failures or immoralities which are not common to all currencies. The assertion that it is "disreputable" is not true, and the utterance of that assertion is disgraceful to the head of the Treasury.

But, the Secretary, as you have observed in the TIMES, actually invites the Supreme Court to decide the legal tenders unconstitutional. Well, let us suppose it done; what will be the effect on the country? This is a practical and an important question. No one need delude himself about it a moment. It would cause disaster in all the channels of trade—if in no other way, by the fact of two currencies, neither of which is ascertained, or can be universally used. How are you to collect money for the TIMES? In what will you collect it, and how can you fail to lose in either way? This brings me to what I meant to have made the subject of this letter—the constitutionality of legal tenders. I said Mr. SPAULDING's letter is most extraordinary. He says he introduced the Legal-Tender act, though it is believed to have been given to him by Mr. STEVENS. In the course of his remarks, he says:

"I see that the constitutionality of the law has finally come up for decision before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. If the Court had been called upon to decide the question during the war, or at its close, they would most likely have decided that the law was valid, inasmuch as Congress had decided that it was a necessary and proper means to be used in crushing the rebellion; but the law has been continued in force so long after the close of the war without any real necessity for it, that I should not be much surprised if the Court should now declare it unconstitutional."

There cannot be a much more absurd idea, than that an act which is constitutional at its passage is not constitutional by lapse of time! An act of Congress is constitutional when it is passed, or it is not constitutional. If it is a valid law, the lapse of time has nothing to do with it. Was that act constitutional when it was passed? Mr. SPAULDING admits that it was, and if that be true there is an end of the matter. The remark of Mr. SPAULDING on what the Court might do is anything but complimentary to that body. If the Court could decide the case merely from its idea of expediency at the present time, the Court ought to be abolished. It would then be a political tribunal, which the Constitution has not established, and exercising powers the people ought not to permit. The only doubt upon the decision of the Court is that two of the Judges are known partisans of JOHNSON, who has infused all his malignant ideas into all his creatures. I do not know what to expect, but I know a decision against the legal tenders will occasion great trouble, and that it will be in defiance of constitutional law. Just read the Constitution for yourself. You will find the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution forbids certain things to the States, among which are to pass *ex post facto* laws, and to make anything but specie a legal tender. Now, by forbidding that to the States, and not to the General Government, it is as directly implied as a thing can be, that this power was left to the General Government. But, to make the case plain; the framers of the Constitution had their eyes directly fixed upon it, for they forbid the General Government, also, from passing *ex post facto* laws; but did not forbid it from passing legal-tender acts. The *implied* power to pass such an act is, therefore, as strong as it can be made. But there is also ample power conferred upon Congress to do this, either in war or in peace. Mr. SPAULDING admits that power in time of war, and that is sufficient for the present act. But it also confers that power in time of peace; for in peace as well as in war there may be exigencies which make it proper, and then it is, by the express power conferred on Congress, constitutional. The power to borrow money at any time is vested in Congress, and to issue legal-tender notes may be the best way of doing it. The power to "regulate commerce between the States" is vested in Congress; and what concerns commerce more than money? It is on this ground alone that Congress took jurisdiction of the National Banks; it is on this ground that Judge MARSHALL gave the series of decisions which determined the law of steam navigation between the States. Can you doubt for a moment what would be the decision of Judge MARSHALL? He never hesitated a moment to concede to the National Government all those powers which were necessary to make the national authority supreme. I cannot believe till I know it that the Supreme Court no longer breathes his spirit or inherits his mantle.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

George Peabody, Francis S. Key and Judge Morsell as Military Men.

W. W. CORCORAN, Esq., in an interesting letter to the Georgetown *Courier*, refers to Col. KURTZ's reminiscences of the war of 1812, and says, relative to the "Georgetown Artillery Company," which figured in that war: "There are two names omitted, and those of world-wide fame, viz.: GEORGE PEABODY, now of London, and FRANCIS S. KEY, the latter the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the former the great philanthropist of the age. Mr. PEABODY was the rammer and sponger of gun No. 1. I have often heard him speak of the fight with the British frigates on the Potomac, when this company was acting under the command of either Com. PERRY or Com. MORRIS. Mr. PEABODY, in one of his visits to his native country, obtained a land warrant for 160 acres, for his services in that war, with the intention of having it framed and hung up in his home, as a memento of his services to his country.

Lieutenant (now Judge) MORSELL was the intimate friend and contemporary of the late Chief Justice TANEY, with whom he started in life, more than seventy years ago, in Calvert County, Md., and the venerable Lieutenant is still active, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of ninety-two. May he long live, a proud monument of the past and a bright example of the present generation.

The survivors of this large company number at this date eight only, viz.: JAMES S. MORSELL, JOHN D. CLARKE, JAMES DUNLOP, ROBERT P. DUNLOP, JOHN LICKSON, GEORGE R. GAITHER, JOHN MARBURY, and GEORGE PEABODY."

The *Courier* adds: "We regret to learn, since the above was written, that the venerable Judge MORSELL has been stricken with paralysis."

Address of the Massachusetts State Prohibitory Committee.

The Massachusetts State Prohibitory Committee have issued another address, closing as follows:

"The Convention which appointed our Committee was purely political, its resolutions and platform being pledged to the sole end of the repeal of the one, and the enactment of the other. There was not a dissenting voice in the Convention, nor is there in the Committee, upon this question. Their labors have been devoted solely and singly to this end. The work given them to do has thus far been accomplished, viz: the election of Senators and Representatives who should consummate by their acts the wishes and will of the people, by placing the prohibitory law, without alteration or amendment, where it stood on the 5th day of November, 1867. We have in either branch of the Legislature two-thirds of the members who are avowed Prohibitionists—the great majority of whom were elected on that issue. It is for them to complete the work and to obey the peoples' will. That will is clear, settled and defined. It has been recorded year after year, by laws and enactments, in favor of prohibition, and against all forms of license. The dictates of enlightened statesmanship and a broad philanthropy point to an early repeal of the present license law, and the reënactment of the settled and adjudicated law of prohibition, with such agencies and aids for its execution as the wisdom of the Legislature may adopt. In doing this the Legislature will do its duty; the State will be honored and blest."

The Pursuit of Smith, the Wayside Murderer.

From the Monticello Republican, Jan. 1.

JEREMIAH SMITH, "the wayside" murderer, has been captured so often by proxy that it now seems doubtful whether the veritable JEREMIAH will ever be caged. However, if the blood of the slain woman cries to Heaven from the ground, the fugitive will yet come to punishment.

All accounts seem to concur in locating him near Clyde, Ohio, on two or three occasions, which fact warrants the conclusion that he has, or at least had, a stopping place in that vicinity. As there is now $2,000 reward offered for his apprehension—$1,000 by the Governor of the State and $1,000 by the County of Ulster—it is safe to infer that sharp officers are on the lookout for him.

A statement some time ago got into print that SMITH could not read. This seems to have been an error. We are assured by a gentleman of this village, who has known him since he was a boy, that he can both read and write.

We understand that a brother of the accused—JESSE SMITH, Jr.—was recently in Neversink, and while there obtained of a prominent citizen a certificate of good moral character, &c. It is now surmised by some that JESSE may have intended it for JEREMIAH. The brothers resemble each other, and might be mistaken one for the other. A moment's reflection will suggest how this certificate could be used. It might be sent to the guilty party, who, if arrested, could exhibit it as conclusive evidence that he was not guilty; and, on the other hand, should JESSE be arrested, he could easily prove an *alibi*. Detectives should keep this in mind.

A Letter from Gen. Washington.

A Rome correspondent of the Utica *Herald* furnishes that paper a copy of a letter from GEORGE WASHINGTON, in 1783, to Dr. ROBERT COCHRAN, director, at the time, of the military hospital at Newburg, in this State. The correspondent says:

The signature to the letter is in the own proper hand of the Father of his Country. The letter is written on a sheet of coarse ordinary foolscap, in common use in those days, and was folded in an oblong shape, as was customary before envelopes were in vogue, and was fastened with sealing wax. On the upper right hand outside corner were the words, "On public service;" after the superscription, and at the lower left hand corner was written again, "GO. WASHINGTON," in the own handwriting of WASHINGTON. It was presented many years ago by Dr. C. to Judge WARDWELL, of this place, in whose possession it now is, and by whom it is carefully preserved. A copy is appended:

ROCKY HILL, 4th March, 1783.

SIR: The troops in Pennsylvania and to the southward of it, (except the garrison of Fort Pitt,) being discharged by a proclamation of this day, it appears to me no longer necessary to keep in service so many officers of the Hospital Department as are included in the written copy of the subsistence roll for this month, lately transmitted to me.

I am now to desire you to transmit to me, as soon as possible, a list of such of the officers of your department as it will be absolutely necessary to retain for the troops which remain in service, and to acquaint [illegible] no longer necessary. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GO. WASHINGTON.

GEORGE COCHRAN, Director Military Hospital, Newburg, N. Y.

Reminiscences of John Brown's Men.

From the Worcester Spy.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Truly does the soul of the martyr "go marching on." On the 15th of the present month, ANDREW JOHNSON approved a bill by which a portion of the Harper's Ferry buildings, including the famous engine-house so heroically defended by the old hero, and to capture which from its little garrison, ROBT. E. LEE and the United States marines had to be sent for, and presented by the Government as a free gift to the Storer College, an institution expressly designed for the education of colored men. What wonderful things have followed that blow at Harper's Ferry! Truly did the high-souled martyr know whereof he spoke when he declared that the movement would pay whether the immediate result to him and his was life or death.

I find in a late Pensacola, Fla., paper, the *Observer*, (Republican,) a poem signed by a name which, even more than the fact above referred to, recalls the glorious days of Kansas and the later sacrifices, the memories of which centre around Harper's Ferry. The poem is a stirring war lyric, and its author's name is RICHARD REALF, who may be remembered as the so-called Secretary of State in the Provisional Government organization BROWN and his party prepared. He, it will be borne in mind, was in Texas when his captain struck slavery its first blow in Virginia. Brought from there to testify before Fugitive Slave law MASON, he saved his life, got witness' fees, told nothing of importance, and reached the Northern States in safety. REALF was an Englishman, and soon after returned home. He came back and enlisted as a private soldier during our war, fighting his way by hard service to a Captaincy. I believe he is now in the regular army—a non-commissioned officer, I learn, and stationed at Pensacola. It is strange that a man of his fine talents should not be in a better position. Here are a couple of stanzas from his lyric, praising our deeds as equal and one with those of older days:

"I think the soul of CROMWELL kissed
The soul of BAKER, when,
With red sword in his bloody fist,
He died among his men.
I think that when WINTHROP fell,
His face toward the foe,
JOHN HAMPDEN shouted, 'All is well!'
Above that overthrow.

And LYON, making green and fair
The places where he trod,
And ELLSWORTH, sinking on the stair,
Whereby he passed to God.
And those whose names are only writ
In hearts, instead of scrolls,
Still show the dark of earth uplit
With shining human souls."

Of the originally-known John Brown party but two are living—OWEN BROWN, who resides in Western Pennsylvania, and OSBORNE P. ANDERSON, a colored man, living in Canada. REALF, LUKE PARSONS, GILL and others associated with it, directly and indirectly, each won some distinction during the war, and are now living. GEO. P. TIDD, one of those who escaped, died at the taking of Roanoke Island, sergeant in a New-York regiment. BARCLAY COPPIC, then a lieutenant in a Kansas regiment, was killed at Platte Bridge, Mo., through the destruction of a railroad train by guerrillas.

OBSERVER.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, J. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Non-enumerated Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1354—Angevine vs. Angevine et al.	934—Doan vs. Hillyer et al.
886—Pray vs. Palmer et al.	936—Jaffray et al. vs. Denser et al.
952—Goodhart vs. Bokelin et al.	942—McMahon vs. Kemble et al.
882—Barney, Prest. &c., vs. Bustenbinder &c.	947—Holway vs. Carleton.
617—Norton vs. Egerton.	949—Eagleton Man'f'g Co. vs. Barton et al.
2784—Cort vs. Balt. and Ohio R. R. Co.	875—Fawcett, Admr. vs. Stewart.
916—Selover vs. Henriques.	591—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
918—Schwart vs. Kelly.	965—Osgood et al. Recr. vs. Toplitz.
923—Sellers vs. Peel.	941—Spear et al. vs. Valentine.
933—Jaroslawski vs. Woodward.	
931—Woods et al. vs. Murphy, Sr., &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.

No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar 12 M.

First Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned to the 18th inst. Jurors summoned for the 4th for these Courts are discharged for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, Brady and Barrett, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

General Term Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Eyland vs. Sulzbacher.	1188—Tresgan vs. Eppelheimer.
—Kennelly vs. Hanson.	1194—Hayes vs. Precht.
—Cosgrove vs. Woodruff.	1195—Lackin vs. Valentine.
—Lawrence vs. Marshall.	1196—Johnson vs. Sylvester.
—Kooh vs. Koch.	1197—Hubner vs. Isaacs.
—Banendahl vs. Schloss.	1198—Dunn vs. Johnson.
—Noyes vs. Irvin.	1199—Watson vs. O'Brien.
—Rodgers vs. Hartung.	1200—Morton vs. Henry.
1176—Karrah vs. Reil.	1203—Godfrey vs. Walthers.
1176—Close vs. Much.	1206—Burdge vs. Kilpatrick.
1183—Prints vs. Phippany.	1207—Lewis vs. Hass.
1184—Lane vs. Green.	1210—McMahon vs. Sturges.
1185—Ferguson vs. Baffin.	1212—Cone vs. Levy.
1186—Blumys vs. Maenee.	1214—Daly vs. Bleecker-st. and F. F. RR. Co.
1187—Siegel vs. Swift.	1219—Mackney vs. Garma.

THE LAW COURTS FOR JANUARY.

The State and City Courts commence their terms this morning. The calendars of some of them are unusually heavy; as to others there is apparently less work to be done in the ensuing month than is common at this season of the year. There will be a General Term of the Supreme Court, held for the first time in the room set apart for that branch in the new Court-house. A circuit has been held in that room by Judge Barnard for the past month, but the General Term, during the year 1868, continued in the old brown-stone building. The calendar numbers less causes than heretofore from the fact that the November General Term was continued on constantly up to nearly the close of December, thus making the term about double the usual length. In order to do this, and at the same time conduct the other branches according to the programme, it became necessary to secure the assistance of Judges Peckham, of the Albany District, J. F. Barnard, of the Second District, and Mullin and Daniels, JJ. The result was, that of the between six and seven hundred causes on the November calendar, a large number were argued, and nearly all of them decided promptly. For the month of January this branch will be held by Presiding Judge Clerke, who was last year in the Court of Appeals, and Judges Sutherland and Barnard. For the information of such of our unprofessional readers as desire to know, we may here remark that in the First Judicial District, which is in the City and County of New-York, we have every odd-numbered year five Judges in the Supreme Court. In the even years we have only four, the same as each of the other districts, one of our Judges being in the Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court Chambers will be held by Judge Ingraham, and for the first week at least held in the present narrow and illy-ventilated room in the brown-stone building. We are assured that vigorous efforts are being made by the authorities having the new Court-house in charge, to so complete the rooms assigned to the Chambers that they may be occupied early in the second week of the term.

The Circuit, Part I., will be held by Judge Cardozo, in the new building, where that branch has been conducted for the last month. There will be no Circuit, Part II., as announced in the published programme, for the double reason that there is no judge and no suitable room for holding the Court.

In the Superior Court the arrangements for holding the several branches of the January Term are somewhat more uncertain, owing to the recent death of Chief Justice Robertson, and the retirement from the Bench of Judge Garvin, who, it is understood, is to assume the District-Attorneyship, made vacant by the election of Mr. A. O. Hall to the office of Mayor. According to the assignments of Judges for the year 1869, which were published in full in the TIMES a few days ago, the January General Term was to be held by Chief Justice Robertson and Judges Monell and Jones, the Special Term and Chambers by Judge Barbour, the Jury Term, Part I., by Judge McCunn, and Part II., by Garvin. Mr. Freeman J. Fithian, as our readers have been informed, was appointed to the Superior Court bench, by Gov. Fenton, to fill the place made vacant by the death of the Chief Justice. Who will be appointed by Gov. Hoffman to take the place of Judge Garvin is not known at the present writing, though it is currently reported around the Hall, in circles usually reliable, that Judge Wm. H. Leonard, former law partner of Gov. Hoffman, and more recently Judge of the Supreme Court, will be appointed. Notice has been given that the General and Special Terms of this Court will commence their sessions on Monday in the new Court-house. For the want of a suitable room, there will be no Trial Term, Part I., during the first week of the term.

The Common Pleas will hold a General Term during the month, at which all the Judges will attend, at 11 A. M. each day. Judge Brady will sit at Chambers from 10 to 11 o'clock each day, for the purpose of granting orders and hearing motions.

The Marine Court will be held by Judges Alker, Gross and Curtis. The calendar is, as usual, very heavy, and the probability is that two trial terms will be in session the most of the month, while the third Judge will sit at Chambers and Special Term.

CHANGES IN THE COURTS.

The changes as respects the Judges of the Courts are not many. So far as we know, the only changes of Judgeship are as follows: That of Freeman J. Fithian, appointed by Gov. Fenton, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Robertson. This appointment is good for one year. According to the law, as it now stands under the decisions of the Court of Appeals, no appointment of a judicial officer to fill a vacancy [illegible] beyond the 1st of January after the next general election. [illegible] appointed to fill Judge Garvin's place, [illegible] decision [illegible] for [illegible] reason that [illegible] would have expired [illegible] the first of January, 1870. The only other change that we have noted in the judiciary is that of City Judge Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., who was elected in the place of Judge Russel, at the November election.

The changes in regard to court-rooms are somewhat more extensive. As we have noted elsewhere the General Term of the Supreme, the Special Term, and one Circuit are already established in the new Court-house. Within a few days the Chambers of this Court will also be held there. It is intended that all the branches of the Superior Court (four in number), shall have accommodations on the third floor of the building, and immediately over the rooms of the Supreme Court on the east end. Notice has already been given that the rooms of the General and Special Terms will be in readiness on Monday. For want of a room, Trial Term No. 1 will hold no session the first week. The room heretofore used by this branch, on the second floor of the brown-stone buildings has been taken for the use of the Court of General Sessions. The space allotted to the latter Court not being sufficient, one-half of the Superior Court room, on the same floor, has been thrown into the Sessions Court room. The balance of the Superior Court room is to be used as an office for the Clerk of the General Sessions. Meantime, and until these arrangements are completed, the General Sessions will be held by City Judge Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., in the room heretofore occupied by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The District-Attorney will also have his offices extended. The office used by the Clerk of Gen'ral Sessions hitherto, on the second floor, and a portion at least of the premises on the first floor of the same building, used as the Chambers of the Supreme Court, and the Judges' private room, will be fitted up for this official. The room heretofore used for Trial Term, Part II. of the Superior Court, on the third floor of this building, will, after a short time, be taken for the use of one branch of the Marine Court. As soon as the General Sessions room is finished, the former Supreme Court General Term room will be taken for the use of the Receiver of Taxes.

The Superior Court building proper, a dingy two-story structure, situated at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, with stairs on the one side, will hereafter be applied to other uses than those of holding Courts of Record. This building has been the source of much difficulty, and the cause of some of the most serious and truthful strictures by the Press which have ever been made in regard to court-rooms in this City. It was while holding Court here, over an engine-house—since converted into a stable—that the honored and distinguished Chief Justice Oakley was seized with illness which terminated in his death. The same is substantially true as to his eminent successor Chief Justice Duer, another eminent jurist on that Bench, soon after the decease of the latter Chief Justice, and then, as now, in the prime and vigor of his manhood, had the courage, while in the first year of his term of office, to tender his resignation, assigning as the sole reason why he did so, that he could not afford to impair his health and perhaps die a premature death in consequence of the foul air and poisonous effluvia emanating from the engine-room and stables below the low-ceilinged, non-ventilated room in which day after day he was compelled to hold his sessions of the Court. Other Judges of this Court "also died and were buried." But when Chief Justice Robertson was recently taken off so suddenly of a pulmonary disease, the Press spoke out in such tones on the subject as to make the authorities, who for nine long years have had in charge the building of the *New* Court-house (so-called,) hasten the time of the entrance of the Superior Courts into those marble halls. The Courts of Common Pleas will also take up their quarters in the new building before many weeks. The upper floor of the old Superior Court building—the second floor, at least—is to be fitted up for the use of the Second District Court, which now has its rooms in Centre-street, near Duane.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The January Term of the Court of General Sessions will be commenced this morning, at 11 o'clock, Judge GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., presiding for the first time since his election. The Court will be held in the Supreme Court Room, Part Second, immediately under the General Sessions apartment, which is being extensively altered and enlarged in order to accommodate the increased demands of criminal business.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 2, 1869.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅞	200 West. U. T.	34
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62 ...b30	111⅞	200 Pacific Mail ...b3	119⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	107⅞	50 do	119⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new ...x	107	100 Bruns. C. L.	10
7,000 do ...c. x	107	100 Boston W. P.	13⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67 ...x	107⅛	25 Adams Ex.	48⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 ...s3.x	107⅛	18 Wells-Fargo Ex.	24
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	106⅞	150 do	25
3,000 N. Car. 6s, new, bet. call	60	100 do	24⅞
1,000 do ...2d call	60⅛	100 do	24⅞
20,000 Tenn. 6s new. b.c	68⅛	10 Mer. Un. Ex.	14⅞
70,000 do ...x-int b30	67⅞	58 N. Y. Cen ...b call	159⅞
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	50 do ...2d call	159⅛
1,100 Erie 4th M.	86⅞	200 Erie	38
4,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	76	100 Erie Pf.	63
14,000 M.&S. 8s, P. 1st M	103	10 Hudson River R.	135⅞
4,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	74⅞	200 Harlem	125⅞
1,000 St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	86⅞	200 Reading R.	98
4,000 O. C. & A. 2d cn	80	100 do ...2d call	98
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	96⅛	50 Mich. So. ...bet. call	88⅞
20 Cent. Nat. Bank	105⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ...c	84⅞
100 Fourth Nat. Bk ...c	100	38 do	85
10 do	101	300 Chi. & R. I.	118⅞
15 Ninth Nat. Bank	108	5 N. J. Cen	115⅞
200 Canton Co	49⅞	5 Chi. & Alton	147
100 do	49⅞	200 Ohio & Miss	34⅞
87 Del. & Hud. Can.	130⅞	100 do ...b60	35
147 do ...2d call	130	200 Han. & St. Jo.	90
		300 do	90⅛
		100 Chi. & Gt. E.	43
		100 Tol., W. & W	59⅞
		300 do	59⅞
		100 Oil C'k & A. ...bet c	77
		100 C., C. & Ind. Cent.	45

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. ...c	111⅞	$1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. c	106⅞
10,000 do ...b3	111⅞	1,000 do	106
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62.c	111⅛	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ...x-c	107⅛
10,000 do ...b3	111⅞	2,500 do	107
500 U. S. 5-20 C, '64.c	107⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 ...x.c b3	107⅞
1,000 do	107⅞	20,000 do	107⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	107⅞	10,000 do	107⅞
3,000 do	106⅞	15,000 U. S. 5s, '74, R.	112
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 ...x-c	107⅞		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Adams Ex	48	400 Mich. So. & N. I.	88
200 Canton Co	50	700 do ...c	88
100 do ...b30	50⅛	300 do	88⅞
600 N. Y. Central	159⅞	200 do ...c	88⅛
300 do ...c	159⅞	300 do ...b3	88⅞
800 do ...c	159⅞	200 do	88⅞
500 do ...c	159⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts	84⅞
600 do	159⅞	200 do	84⅞
300 Erie	38	200 Chi., R. I. & P	118⅛
100 do	37⅞	300 do ...c	118⅞
100 do	37⅞	100 do ...b3	118⅞
100 do ...c	37⅞	1200 Chi. & N. W	82
40 Bnkrs' & Brkrs' A.	100	400 do ...b3	82⅞
100 T., W. & W ...c	59⅞	200 do	82⅛
200 do	59½	600 C. & N. W. Pf. b3	84⅞
200 Ohio & Miss ...b60	35⅞	300 do	84⅞
200 do	34⅛	100 do ...c	84⅞
100 do	34⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

25 Merch. Un. Ex	14⅛	600 T., W. & W	59⅞
100 Canton Co	50	100 do	59⅞
300 Pacific Mail	119⅞	100 do ...b3	59⅞
200 do	120	100 do ...c	59⅞
100 do ...c	119⅞	300 Mil. & St. P	69⅞
100 do ...b3	119⅞	100 do ...b3	69⅞
600 West. U. Tel	34	100 do ...b10	70⅛
34 do	33⅞	100 do ...c	69⅞
100 do ...b3	34	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89⅞
200 Mar. Pf	19⅛	200 do ...c	89⅞
100 do	19⅞	500 do	89⅞
1900 N. Y. Cen	159⅞	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	114
1100 do ...c	159⅞	700 Ohio & Miss	34⅞
400 do	159⅞	300 do	34⅞
800 do ...c	159⅞	200 do ...b3	34⅞
300 do ...b5	160⅛	200 do ...c	34⅞
400 do ...c	159⅞	300 do	34⅞
600 do	159⅞	1300 Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅛
1000 do	160	200 do ...c	88⅞
250 Erie	38	200 do ...b3	88⅞
600 do	37⅞	300 do	88⅞
100 do ...b3	37⅞	400 Cleve. & Pitts	84⅞
200 do	37⅞	800 do	84⅞
200 do ...b10	38	400 do ...b5	84⅞
100 Hudson R	134⅛	1200 Chi. R. I. & P	120⅛
200 Reading	98	200 Chi. & N. W	82⅞
800 do	97⅞	600 Chi. & N. W. Pr	84⅞
100 Tol. W. & W. Pref.	71		

MONDAY, Jan. 4—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 2, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,252,473
Increase in Specie	2,795,257
Increase in other Legal Tenders	190,261
Increase in Deposits	1,986,693
Decrease in Circulation	7,505

	Jan. 4, '68.	Jan. 2, '69.	Dec. 26, '68.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital.	9,962,500	9,962,500	9,662,600
Total Capital.	$83,470,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	249,499,327	259,090,057	261,342,530
Gold and Gold Notes	12,724,614	20,736,122	17,940,865
Other L. Tend'r	62,111,201	48,896,421	48,706,160
Deposits	187,070,786	186,490,445	178,503,752
Circulation	34,134,391	34,379,609	34,387,114
In Sub-Tres'ry	97,564,728	87,901,169	90,476,835

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Dec. 26, '68.	Jan. 2, '69.	Jan. 4, '68.
On deposits	$178,503,752	$180,490,445	$187,070,786
Circulation	34,387,114	34,379,609	34,134,391
Total	$212,890,866	$214,870,054	$221,205,177
25 ℘ cent. would be	$53,222,716	$53,717,513	$55,301,294
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	66,647,026	69,632,543	74,835,815
Excess	$13,424,311	$15,915,030	$19,534,521

The changes in the Bank Averages of the week look well for steadiness, and, perhaps, cheaper terms for Money, after the Quarterly Statement and the adjustment of the January Dividends. There is a gain of $2,795,000 in the Gold average, and $190,000 in Greenbacks, and the general line of Deposits is $1,986,000 higher than last Monday. The Loans are decreased $2,252,000. Less than one-half of the Gold paid out of the Treasury for January Interest tells upon the present Bank average. The increase will be much larger this week.

The course of the Money market for January was not fairly indicated by the transactions of Saturday, the first business day of the month. Neither the Banks nor private lenders were ready to enter upon new engagements, being, for the most part, engaged in the payment and collection of the New Year Dividends, which, it will be seen from the following list—imperfect as to the real extent of the disbursements—are heavier than usual.

JANUARY DIVIDENDS, 1869—APPROXIMATE.

United States Treasury, New-York	$22,000,000
At other Offices	9,000,000
Union Pacific	550,000
Central Pacific	500,000
Eastern Division	200,000
California Aid to Pacific	52,500
Panama Company	560,000
Total Gold	$32,862,500
United States Currency Bonds	1,350,000
New-York City Banks	3,000,000
New-York Insurance Companies	1,000,000
New-York Savings Banks	1,600,000
Bonds of the State of New-York	1,300,000
Missouri, Tennessee and Georgia	2,000,000
Ohio, Indiana and Illinois	700,000
Virginia at Richmond	800,000
South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama	500,000
Trust Companies	200,000
Railway Bonds	1,750,000
Fort Wayne Road	275,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg	120,000
Toledo and Lake Shore	675,000
New-York and Harlem	280,000
Michigan Central	1,500,000
Reading	1,250,000
Delaware and Lackawanna	750,000
Total Gold and Currency	$52,112,500

The general Trade of the City was dull through the week, by reason of the Holiday and of bad weather for shipping and Custom-house business. The Holiday shopping-trade continued moderately active, although the bulk of it was through with by Christmas Day.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,184,259, against the total entries of $3,095,642 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,023,509, against $2,514,442 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $222,815, against $2,787,143 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,321,573. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 20,880 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,704.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	September	$22,373,838
February	20,402,462	October	19,439,928
March	25,218,380	November	18,608,004
April	21,397,805	Dec. 5	4,899,237
May	21,673,084	Dec. 12	3,006,500
June	19,633,487	Dec. 19	1,732,245
July	29,861,215	Dec. 26	3,875,805
August	23,113,900	Jan. 2	3,184,259
Total in all 1868			$247,236,145
Against 1867			*249,351,735
Decrease			$2,115,590

*Official.

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,827	September	$22,200,840
February	14,021,585	October	19,439,928
March	13,563,450	November	14,408,796
April	14,739,210	Dec. 2	4,269,207
May	15,333,559	Dec. 9	4,020,901
June	11,308,909	Dec. 16	3,202,177
July	11,071,975	Dec. 23	3,666,217
August	13,327,188	Dec. 30	3,023,509
Total in all 1868			$167,511,245
Against 1867			*186,790,025
Decrease			$19,278,180
Gold, Jan. 2, 1869			135⅛ ℘ cent.
Gold, Jan. 4, 1868			134⅞ ℘ cent.

*Official.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	September	$1,954,723
February	4,213,829	October	1,808,739
March	3,694,912	November	1,181,085
April	6,095,179	Dec. 5	290,234
May	15,956,731	Dec. 12	283,320
June	11,823,628	Dec. 19	274,543
July	10,584,558	Dec. 26	608,790
August	4,690,989	Jan. 2	222,815
Total in all 1868			$70,193,594
Against 1867			*51,801,948
Increase			$18,391,646

*Official.

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	July	$3,112,094
February	4,132,576	August	3,254,947
March	3,196,126	September	2,847,843
April	3,797,430	October	921,725
May	4,302,656	November	1,192,913
June	3,944,906	December	784,424
Total in all 1868			$34,559,131
Against 1867			27,677,556
Increase			$6,881,575

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$7,204,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,934	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,063,876
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,555,594	July	18,793,413
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,183
October	10,448,223	October	841,449
November	7,636,868	November	16,485,908
December	6,657,537	December	2,539,900
Total, 1868	$116,471,884	Total, 1868	$82,896,417
Total, 1867	116,858,684	Total, 1867	61,871,348
Customs. Jan. 2, 1869	$308,000	Gold Interest, Jan. 2, 1869	$7,275,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Jan. 4, '68.
American Gold Coin	134⅞@134⅜@135⅛	134⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅞@111⅜	107⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	110½ with div. @107⅛ xd.	104⅝
U. S. 5 ℘ cents. 10-40s	105⅛@106⅛	101⅞
New-York Central	153⅞@160⅛@159⅞	118⅝
Erie	39⅞@37⅞	72⅞
Rock Island	116⅞@121¼@119⅞	94⅞
Michigan Southern	88⅛@87⅞	86⅞
Hudson River	132⅝@134⅛	133
Northwestern	80@81⅞	60
Fort Wayne and Chicago	110⅛@112⅞	97⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83@84⅞	88⅞
Reading	98⅛@98	93xd
Northwestern Preferred	82⅛@83⅞	72⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	32@35@32⅞@33⅞	30⅞
Pacific Mail	119⅞@120⅛@119⅞	111⅞
St. Paul Preferred	85⅞@89⅞	64⅞
St. Paul Common	67⅛@69⅞	47⅞
Toledo and Wabash	58⅞@59⅞	48⅞

After the New-Year Holiday, Wall-street was unusually busy in the collection of Dividends and the adjustment of the Old Year accounts. Nor were the Stock Exchange Boards and the Gold Room neglected. These were all active, and for the most part buoyant, especially through the early part of the day. Gold advanced from 134¼ to 135¼@135⅛ ℘ cent., in the face of $7,275,000 already paid out by the Treasury Office for January Interest on the Public Debt. The Public Funds were higher than on Thursday by ⅛@1 ℘ cent., and New-York Central and the Western Roads advanced as against the renewed pressure for Money to carry over the Brokers until Monday. New-York Central sold as high as 160⅛, and Rock Island 121¼ ℘ cent. The list was generally firm until about the close of Bank hours, when the reported rates for Money, 7 ℘ cent. and interest until Monday, caused a duller speculation and lower prices. The weakest points in the Railways were Erie, and Ohio and Mississippi.

No Afternoon Boards were held at the Stock Exchange. In the Long Room of the Exchange Building and on the Street the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. Foreign Exchange steady at 109¼ for 60 days on London, and 111¼ for Short Sight:

	Thursday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105¼	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	111¼	*107¼
American Gold Coin	134¼	135¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	69¼	*66¼
Virginia Bonds, old	55¼	*53¼
Missouri Bonds	90	*87
North Carolina Bonds, old	62¼	62
New-York Central	158¼	159¼
Erie Railway	38¼	37¼
Reading Railway	97¼	98
Chicago and Rock Island	118¼	119¼
Northwest Common	81¼	81¼
Northwest Preferred	83¼	83¼
Michigan Southern	87¼	87¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	113¼	113¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84	84¼
Pacific Mail Company	119	119¼
St. Paul Preferred	88¼	89¼
St. Paul Common	68¼	69½
Toledo and Wabash	59¼	59¼

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States; all the long 6 ℘ cents of 1881, the 5-20s January and July, 1865-67-68, and the old 5 ℘ cents of 1871-74 being quoted ex dividend:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	106⅞	5-20 coup. '65, n. is ...x	107
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881.x	111⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5-20 coupon, 1868 ...x	107⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛	10-40 reg.	102⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	107⅞	10-40 coup.	105⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	108⅞	6s currency	99
5-20 reg. '65 n. is	106⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	105⅞	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874.	99
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan.x	105⅞	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875.	99
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870.	100⅞	Tennessee 6s ex. c. ...x	65
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872.	100⅞	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	x65
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873.	100⅞	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	59⅞
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874.	100⅞	Missouri 6s ...x	87
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875.	100⅞	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	87
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877.	101	Louisiana levee bds.	61⅞
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878.	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks—these being quoted ex January Dividend:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	138
Manhattan	140	People's	135
Merchants'	120	Shoe and Leather	115
Mechanics'	125	Corn Exchange	130
National	108	St. Nicholas	107
State of New-York	110	Park	145
Commerce	119	Central National	106⅞
Ocean	110⅞	Fourth National	100
Bank of the Republic	121		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	75⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	108	Chi. R. I. & P.	103⅞
Erie 1st M. ext	101	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96⅞
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	86⅞	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	x99⅞
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85.	101⅞	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	x99⅞
Harlem 1st M.	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	93
Pacific R 7s, guar. by Mo.	x90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	x75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Ex. bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92⅞	Chic. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	74

According to the Cotton Circular of Messrs. EASTON the advance in price during the week was 1@1¼ cent. at New-York, and a ½ pence at Liverpool. The receipts at the ports compare 85,449 bales against 99,982 bales same week last year. For the season, thus far, the receipts are 1,087,117 against 934,088 last year.

The Gold Interest and Bonds of the South Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Road, (succeeding to the Southwestern Branch of the Pacific Road of Missouri,) are being paid at the office of the Company, Pine and William streets. A correspondent writes that 1,800 laborers are now at work beyond the Gasconade River, and that the cars are running 140 miles southwest of St. Louis. In regard to the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Road, the 7 ℘ cent. Gold Bonds of which are advertised by Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co. Another correspondent writes that they are being freely taken up and he commends the new work which is to run from near the upper line of the State of Illinois, at Rockford, North and South, to a point opposite the City of St. Louis (with lateral lines to Rock Island and Muscatine) to popular favor. The pamphlets and maps of both the new works referred to may be examined for themselves by parties disposed to buy Gold Bonds, at the respective Banking Offices of the two Companies in this City.

Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. advertise this morning the remainder of the Gold-bearing 6 ℘ cent. first and only Mortgage of the Missouri Pacific Railroad—a completed work, costing $14,000,000, and already yielding about $12,000,000 net Currency revenue per annum, equal to 6 ℘ cent. in gold on the $7,000,000 Bonds, and 8 ℘ cent. Currency and all taxes upon $7,000,000 Stock. It will be seen from the following table of the receipts and expenses of the first eight months of the current fiscal year, that the gross traffic and the economies in operating the road are rapidly progressive. The original State lien upon the road has been satisfied by the surrender of $5,000,000 State Bonds, purchased with part of the avails of the present mortgage, last Summer, and all other debts against the Company will be more than paid off, as they mature, out of the proceeds of the remaining Gold Bonds, now offered for sale. Present purchasers will have the advantage of the Gold Coupon due 1st of February prox.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	1867. Receipts.	1867. Expenses.	1868. Receipts.	1868. Expenses.
March	$251,681	$144,250	$306,114	$139,563
April	251,175	152,437	267,687	156,801
May	243,555	230,811	266,965	197,829
June	224,991	162,965	261,574	184,152
July	208,653	149,263	237,283	170,421
August	265,598	222,000	279,690	195,196
September	242,573	150,187	274,719	162,742
October	304,999	168,636	335,793	154,171
Totals	$1,990,178	$1,389,502	$2,182,791	$1,381,378
	1,389,502		1,381,378	
Net, 8 mos.	$600,676		$816,900	
Increase in 1868			216,223	

Mr. HENRY N. TITUS is admitted a member of the Stock and Banking house of Messrs. GIBSON, BEADLESTON & Co., No. 50 Exchange-place, from the 1st of January.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869. The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be first-class in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equaled."

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in full on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

GOVERNMENT AID—SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application. Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	12	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,500	Malt, bushels	1,300
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	695
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	56
Wheat, bushels	400	Lard, pkgs	210
Corn, bushels	8,800	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,020
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	210
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	4,859

ASHES—Have been quiet at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 142 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, but quoted steady, including Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb. Stock, 300,520 bags; against 158,300 bags same time last year.

COTTON—Has been in active request at a further advance in prices, closing very firmly. Sales 7,151 bales, (of which 2,145 bales were to arrive,) including 909 bales to spinners, 2,200 bales to speculators, 2,802 bales to shippers and 1,180 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice the business of the week thus: "Our market for the week has been active, closing steady at ¾c.@1c. ℘ lb. on Saturday's quotation. The total sales for the week have been 24,681 bales, of which 5,224 bales were to spinners, 7,326 bales to speculators, 8,796 bales to exporters and 3,336 bales in transit. Sales of average Middlings are reported for the week as follows: For January, 450 bales at 25 cents, and 225 bales at 25⅛c.; for February, 500 bales New-Orleans at 26c.; for March, 100 bales at 25c. and 100 bales at 25⅛c. Also sales of Average Low Middlings—for January, 200 bales at 24⅜c. and 100 at 24⅝c.; for February, 100 bales at 24c., 300 at 24⅛c., 500 at 24⅜c., 350 at 24⅝c. and 300 at 25⅛c.; for March—250 bales at 24⅛c. and 250 bales at 24⅜c. We have this week taken account of the stock of Cotton in this port, and find it to be as follows: On docks and in warehouses, 31,378 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 4,000 bales; total, 35,378 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been as follows: To Liverpool, 3,588 bales; to Glasgow, 38 bales; to Havre, 387 bales; to Bremen, 3,471 bales; total, 7,482 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been—to Liverpool, 36,350 bales; to the Continent, 31,080 bales; total, 67,430 bales. The Dry-goods market quiet but steady."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb	25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
Low Middling, ℘ lb	25⅞	26	26⅛	26⅜
Middling, ℘ lb	26⅛	26⅜	27	27⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,880
Receipts last week	18,400
Receipts preceding week	20,494
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	295,779
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,679
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,921
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,435
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	189,925
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	334,579
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,597
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,098
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,304
Estimated stock on hand here	35,378

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	992,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	853,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,006
Exports of all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	491,000
Exports, same time last year	442,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,553,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	307,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	326,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,299
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FISH—The demand has been light. Prices have not varied much. Stocks include 6,000 quintals Dry Cod, 10,000 bbls. Mackerel, 12,000 bbls. Pickled Herring, 22,500 boxes Smoked Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet but steady to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,430 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 35; very inferior to ordinary Extra State at $6 75@$7 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 85@$8 05, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 35
Extra State	6 75@ 8 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 55@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 10@11 50
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 00@14 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., at $6 90@$7 70 for poor to fair, and $7 70@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is quite dull; sales have been made of only small lots at $5@$9 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $10@$11 50 for new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is inactive at $6@$8 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive at $4 25@$5 50 for Western; $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 375 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull and heavy at $4 15@$4 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with rather more firmness, but has been inactive. Sales have been confined to 19,450 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western, (a small lot,) at $2 08; very good to choice No. 2 Spring at $1 58@$1 61, and White California at $2 20 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, and has been on the advance. Sales have been reported of 57,000 bushels at 94c.@98c. for New Mixed Western; $1 07@$1 10½ for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 11@$1 11½ for very choice Old Mixed Western, delivered, and 95c.@$1 07 for New White and Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been dull and nominal. Of Barley, small lots of Canada West were disposed of at $2 20, and of Barley Malt, 9,000 bushels at $2 15@$2 20 ℘ bushel; market steady. Oats have been quiet, but stiffly held; sales 21,000 bushels Western at 76c. in store, 78c.@78½c. afloat, and 75c.@76c. from depot, ℘ bushel.

Stocks of Breadstuffs in New-York Jan. 1.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Western and State Flour	703,262	630,370	482,294	435,473
Canadian Flour	22,880	3,200	880	5,500
Southern Flour	28,250	17,359	25,459	30,601
Total	754,802	651,929	508,633	471,076
California Flour, bbls				19,904

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Wheat, bush	2,940,108	2,678,511	1,908,940	4,023,065
Corn, bush	4,101,704	4,715,905	1,577,900	2,064,079
Rye, bush	518,448	777,826	202,400	296,443
Barley, bush	1,009,897	2,546,526	893,820	647,459
Oats, bush	2,946,662	3,479,384	2,805,000	3,213,338

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair request at 85c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is salable and steady at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The main inquiry has been for Manilla at from 11⅛c.@11⅛c., closing at 11⅛c., gold, ℘ lb.; stock, 585 bales American, with 122 tons and 29,306 bales Foreign.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 21,417 Hides; sales, 52,300 Hides, and 100 bales Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 10,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½@24½ lbs., 22c.@23½c., gold, usual selection; 750 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26½ lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 4,550 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., part 22½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Army, 19@20 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, (to arrive,) 12 lbs., 25c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Corrientes, 23 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 22½ lbs., part 22½c., gold, usual selection; 7,100 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 20½@22 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, usual selection; 1000 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, 21 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Central American, (to arrive,) 20@22 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Mexican, 24@25 lbs., private terms; 3,100 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 22@23 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Southern, 19 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 50 lbs., 12c., gold, usual selection; 1,200 Wet Salted Matamoras, 60@81 lbs., part 15c., currency; 2,200 Wet Salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 50@75 lbs., part 12½c., currency; 1,100 City Slaughter, 79 lbs., part 11½c., currency; 100 bales Calcutta Buffaloes to arrive in Boston, 13½c.@13½c., gold. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 31,550, (same time last year, 156,600—year before, 52,100,) and 350 bales, as follows: 12,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 3,700 Dry Bogota, 1,400 Dry Vera Cruz, 10,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 2,900 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 1,150 Wet Salted Para, 350 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Are quiet and lower, including Amsterdam at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c., ℘ lb. The recent movement in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS, in his circular of to-day, reviews thus: "During the week following the issue of our last report (Dec. 17) the market showed no signs of improvement; but at this writing we are pleased to note a more active movement both for consumption and for export. Whether this improvement will be likely to result in an advance in values, or in anything permanently beneficial to holders, we shall not at this time venture to predict. The fact, however, that brewers are buying in them with caution

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Gurdon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Ringgold, Fisher, Matthews, Rockwell, Browne, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mesteyer, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FIGHTING BROTHERS OF ROME, &c. By a powerful cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon, KATE KEARNY. Evening, THE QUIET FAMILY and ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
READINGS FROM DICKENS AND THACKERAY. By Geo. Vandenhoff.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE. Music, Plays, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Ole Bull, Miss S. W. Barstow, Mr. G. F. Hall, Mr. J. H. Wilson and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is now confidently asserted that both Turkey and Greece will participate in the Peace Conference, which will be held in Paris on the 9th inst. It is stated that the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, FUAD PACHA, will represent his Government, and that ALEXANDER RIZA RANGABE, an eminent Grecian poet, will represent Greece. Should the Conference fail to agree upon a basis of settlement, and bring about peace, it is said that Russia will demand strict non-intervention on the part of the European Powers. It is reported that the Turkish Admiral has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer *Erosis*, and war is considered inevitable.

The recent disturbances at Malaga, in Spain, were more serious than heretofore reported. Gen. KADA had a sharp fight with the rebels in the streets of the city, and the war vessels in the harbor took part in the engagement. It is stated that the official reports place the loss of the insurgents at four hundred.

The Emperor of France has instructed the Spanish Envoy to convey to his Government the warmest wishes both of himself personally and of France for its happiness and prosperity.

The workingmen of Lambeth presented Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON with an address on Saturday evening, in return for which that gentleman favored them with a few remarks.

GENERAL.

The latest reports from the Indian territory announce the arrival of Gen. SHERIDAN at Fort Cobb with 1,500 men, including Gen. CUSTER's Seventh Cavalry. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of the Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are at the Washita Mountains, and one lodge of the latter tribe are on the way to Fort Cobb, by command of Gen. SHERIDAN, who holds Santana and Live Wolf as hostages. He proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder, and to order the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse, he promises to carry on war at once against them in their mountain retreat. The General states that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by Gen. CUSTER, and he has no doubt that they, together with the Arapahoes, will soon appear, surrender and abide by his terms, after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

The State Legislature opens at the Capitol at Albany to-morrow. The Republican caucusses for the nomination of candidates for the various offices will be held this evening. In the Senate there will be a change in the presiding officer; the new Lieutenant-Governor, BEACH, Democrat, will take the place of STEWART L. WOODFORD, Republican. As soon as the organization of the Assembly is perfected, the Governor will be notified of the fact, and will thereupon transmit his annual message to both Houses.

At a conference of leading politicians of Virginia, just held in Richmond, resolutions were adopted declaring that "while the people of Virginia do not believe that the negroes, in their uneducated condition, are as yet fit for suffrage, yet, in view of the expression of public opinion in the recent national election, and in the hope of restoring harmony and union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty." A committee of nine was appointed to urge Congress to legislate so as to secure these to the people of the State, and arrangements were made for a mass convention in Richmond on the 10th of February.

A well-known Boston broker, named JOSEPH W. DAVIS, was reported missing on Saturday, and the statement was made that his bank account was overdrawn $10,000. He has since been heard from, and in the Boston Sunday papers he published a card concluding as follows: "On Monday morning my creditors will find me at my office, prepared to show how every cent that I had has been disposed of, and where and by whom my money has been lost." It is said that his creditors are mostly worthy parties of moderate means.

Two girls were arrested in Belfast, Me., last week, charged with poisoning the family of Gen. WEBSTER. One, named ELIZA PENDLETON, had lived some time with the family, and the other, named MARIA CAREY, was temporarily stopping with her. On Saturday evening of the previous week, the General, his wife and daughter ate some cake for tea, and noticed that it had a peculiar taste. Soon afterward all three were taken suddenly dangerously ill, and only recovered through careful medical attention. On recovering, the General, having his suspicions aroused, took the plate of cake into the kitchen, and invited the girls to partake liberally, which they did with some reluctance. For an hour or two afterward they had a pretty busy time, and, in their troubles, confessed that they had put croton oil in the cake. They said, however, it was done for a joke. The Pendleton girl has since been discharged.

The municipal election in Knoxville, Tenn., was held on Saturday, and created much excitement. The colored candidate for Mayor was defeated by a large majority, but two negroes were elected to the Board of Aldermen.

Ten brick stores, nearly all containing heavy stocks of goods, were burned on Friday evening, in Bangor, Me., causing a loss of over $250,000. The principal occupants were: E. P. BALDWIN, EMERY, WING & CO., CHARLES HAYWARD & CO., CONNOR & FULLER, T. T. FARRINGTON, FOGG & BRIDGES, GEORGE C. PICKERING, GEORGE W. LADD, C. H. DUNNING, and S. H. DALE & CO.

The Indiana Legislature meets at Indianapolis on Thursday next. A United States Senator is to be elected in place of Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. The Legislature is Republican.

The trial of Gen. MANK, charged with robbing the United States mails while acting as an agent of the Government, is progressing at New-Orleans, and attracting considerable attention. The United States District-Attorney is assisted in the prosecution by Mr. HENRY C. MILLER, formerly Confederate States District-Attorney, and it is said that Col. FIELD, for the defence, who objected to every juryman who had ever had any connection with the Confederacy, expects to make a strong point before the jury upon Mr. MILLER's antecedents.

A district school teacher at South Acton, Mass., named LUTHER W. PIPER, was knocked down and considerably injured, on Friday, by LEVI DOW, proprietor of the village hotel, whose boys he had whipped at school. Mr. DOW was arrested.

Vice-President WADE has received the official Presidential votes of all the States by mail, although only half of the messengers appointed to bring the votes to Washington have arrived. Next Wednesday is the last day on which these votes can be received. It is generally known that the law provides that those messengers who fail to deliver the vote in Washington by the first Wednesday in January are subject to a fine of $1,000. In case all the messengers do not arrive with the votes, those received by mail will be counted on the third Wednesday of February by Mr. WADE.

The Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., has offered, in behalf of the citizens, several rewards, amounting in the aggregate to $10,500, for the detection and arrest within four months of incendiaries operating within the limits of the city or the town of Newbury, or of the person or persons who set fire to the several churches, buildings and barns recently burned.

Judge WATTS, of the Fourth Judicial District of North Carolina, has granted an injunction to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, forbidding the Treasurer of the State to issue any bonds in aid of the Chatham Railroad Company, under the act of the Legislature recently passed appropriating $2,000,000 for the completion of that road. The injunction is granted on the alleged ground that the act is unconstitutional, and virtually stays all further proceedings until that question is decided by the courts.

Our Chicago correspondent, in the letter which we publish elsewhere, gives a quantity of interesting statistics showing the growth of the city, and the work of the year just closed. Among other things, it is stated that the total number of buildings of all kinds erected during 1868 was about 8,045, and their total value $25,000,000; of these 1,000 were stores, 35 churches and 5,000 residences; and are unfinished 2,000 houses. Thirty miles of water-pipe have been laid, and twenty-one miles of Nicolson pavement.

The loss by the burning of the machine shop, at New-Haven, of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, on Friday night, is estimated at about $100,000. The "round house," containing many valuable locomotives of the Company, was in imminent danger for a time. During the fire one man was killed by falling timbers, and another was dangerously injured.

An extra session of the Kentucky Legislature will begin to-morrow. It will continue about two months.

The residence of Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK, in Appomattox County, Va., seven miles from the Court-house, was burned on the night of Dec. 25. The house was entirely destroyed with the greatest part of the furniture. Mr. BOCOCK's loss is estimated at upward of $4,000, upon which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire was accidental.

The Reconstruction Committee have announced their determination to authorize all parties in Mississippi to furnish testimony in regard to the election rejecting the proposed Constitution. The people are called upon by the Press to prepare papers and send them at once to Washington, verifying the report of Gen. GILLEM that the election was fairly conducted, and that improper influences were not used.

The last mushroom city created by the Pacific Railroad is called Ogden, and is situated about forty miles north of Salt Lake City. Our Utah letter gives a description of it and states its prospects. Many prophecy that this new city will before long be the largest in the Territory, and its commercial centre. The Union and the Central Pacific Roads meet there, and it is expected that soon both will build large depots in the place.

A family of four, named COLLIER, residing in Third-street, Albany, had a very narrow escape from suffocation on New-Year's Eve, while sitting in a room heated by a charcoal fire in a portable furnace. All were found lying helpless on the floor by a neighbor, who fortunately happened in. They were immediately removed and medical aid procured for them. It is thought that all will recover.

A meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of Brooklyn was held at Rev. Dr. EDDY's Church last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. EDDY, STORRS, SCHENCK and BUDDINGTON.

Cotton sold freely on Saturday at a further advance in prices. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally in moderate request, and without important changes in values. Groceries were quiet. Freights rather less firm, on limited engagements.

Gen. Grant and his Relations to the Civil Service.

The holidays are over and the Government machine at Washington resumes its work. Congress reassembles to-morrow; the clerks of the various Departments will again be at their desks; and, what is more important than all, Gen. GRANT will return to the Capital. For, although he holds no official position but that of an officer in the army, and has nothing whatever to do with any branch of the civil administration, no one can fail to see that he is regarded by the country as the central figure of the whole nation,—as the pivot on which the Government will turn for a long time to come.

There is in the country a widespread feeling of apprehension and alarm. Each section has, of course, its own special reasons for misgiving and fear. But above and beyond these local and special apprehensions, there is a general impression that our public affairs are, on the whole, in a bad way,—and that none but very vigorous and resolute measures will put them right. We have an enormous debt, and the steps taken to lighten the burdens which it imposes are feeble and inadequate. The collection of the vast revenues of the nation is fitful, partial and tainted with corruption. Public service has come to be almost synonymous with public fraud. The idea of seeking or filling office, for the honor it confers or the reputation to be won by an able and upright performance of its duties, has almost died out of the public mind. Office is sought now as a means of wealth,—for the opportunities it affords for public plunder; and the number of men seeking it with such views, and by such means as are required, is increasing year by year with frightful rapidity. The curse which cripples Spain in her efforts at progress, and which is at once the attendant and precursor of a corrupt and decaying State, threatens our young and vigorous nation. In spite of our energy and of the boundless field for private effort open to all, we are becoming a nation of politicians. An enormous army of office-seekers,—increasing in numbers and in audacity,—is growing up among us dependent on getting and keeping the offices through which the administration of the Government is carried on.

And everywhere we find a new development of the "Ring" power,—the power by which the *few*, acting in close combination, enlisting support by the use of money, of position, of patronage, and every form of public and private influence, virtually control the action of the various departments of the Government and compel obedience to their behests. In every branch of effort, depending on the action of the Government, and receiving from it, directly or indirectly, large sums of money, these "rings" are found to be the real authority. In the Indian Department, in railroad grants, steamship subsidies, the collection of the Whisky or the Tobacco tax,—in the tariff regulations,—in short, in every form and phase of public action these small, compact, systematic organizations are found at the sources alike of the legislative and executive power, shaping and controlling their action, and constituting the real, effective government of the country.

The disastrous effects of such a state of things is felt everywhere,—not only in its immediate losses to the public treasury, but in lowering the tone of public morals and in degrading and demoralizing the public service. It tends to make office-holding the least respectable of all positions, whereas it ought to be the most honorable.

Whether with or without reason, *the country looks to Gen. Grant to remedy this state of things.* His integrity of purpose,—his single-minded regard for the public honor and welfare, and his complete and *unique* disinterestedness inspire a general confidence in his desire to correct the evil, while the unexampled hold he has on the public confidence, and the readiness of all classes and all parties to applaud and uphold him in every effort he may make for the accomplishment of that end, give him advantages for undertaking it which no other President for many years has enjoyed.

The whole country expects to see Gen. GRANT enter, at his accession, upon *a bold, resolute and determined crusade against the corruptions and abuses of the Government*; and the bolder and more resolute he makes it, the more completely will he be sustained.

But he ought not to be hampered or fettered at the outset in the measures he may deem essential to the work. The Tenure-of-Office bill,—just as it is in some of its principles,—ought not to stand in his way. It unquestionably deprives him of the power he needs for the reforms which the country requires. Every department of the public service is filled by men incompetent for their duties, or dishonest in their performance. But he cannot get rid of one of them, without the previous assent and concurrence of the Senate. There is no reason whatever why this state of things should continue, nor is there any good reason why the Senate should desire to retain this power in its hands. Under the Constitution, the Senate has a large and important share in the Executive power of appointment. Now that we have a President in political accord with the Senate, that body ought to be content with the power it enjoys under the fundamental law of the land.

The Tenure-of-Office bill ought to be repealed. Gen. GRANT should be left entirely free to undertake and execute such reforms in the civil service as its necessities require. If Congress sees the wisdom of making good behavior the sole tenure of office, let it adopt JENCKES' Civil Service bill. But until some general provisions of this sort are adopted, Gen. GRANT should have the full power over appointments and removals which the Constitution gives him.

Anxious for Peace.

It is curious to observe the enthusiasm with which the people of England have everywhere received the announcements of REVERDY JOHNSON that *war* would be avoided between England and America. He has reiterated this in every one of the score of speeches he has made within the last few months, and on every occasion it has been hailed with a joy that indicates the consciousness that they have escaped from a terrible and threatening danger. They allude to Mr. JOHNSON as the man who has wrought out for them this great salvation—as the statesman who, by his pacific diplomacy, friendly spirit and sagacious counsels, has delivered them from a conflict of arms that would have been at once desperate and disastrous.

Now, we give all credit to Mr. JOHNSON for whatever he may have done or said that is calculated to improve the international relations of the two Governments. If he has found terms of settlement for the *Alabama* business,—if he has been able to negotiate a treaty that will establish the rights of American citizens in England,—if he has done anything toward an agreement on the San Juan question,—we shall be more than happy to concede the inestimable value of his services. And we may say, moreover, that in accomplishing one or other of these things, he has done so much toward the maintenance of the peace in the future. Nothing, except war itself, can be worse for nations than to keep up for years grounds of dispute. And no one can do a higher service to the cause of peace than to remove such grounds, when they actually exist.

But still we must think from the recent demonstrations of the English people, that they have greatly exaggerated the probabilities and the dangers of war with this country. They must have been led to believe that there was a determination to enforce our claims against them without regard to time or circumstance; and that there was a wild and revengeful demand for war as the only means of their enforcement. There seems to have been a consciousness, too, that they were in the wrong as regards the main question in dispute. The case was certainly and clearly against them, and they felt it. They saw that in permitting an English vessel to hoist a rebel flag and proceed to the destruction of our commerce, they had given countenance to a principle as criminal in itself as it might become fatal to themselves; and this knowledge of their own guilt led them to the apprehension of its consequences which they have lately expressed so frequently. So far, it is well that their minds have become awakened; and it is to be hoped that some practical result will come from the awakening.

It is not worth while for them to think, however, that there was any outcry in this country for war against them on account of the *Alabama* business; nor is it necessary for them to believe that Mr. JOHNSON's speeches have saved them from the impending danger. It is five years since the depredations of the *Alabama* were ended; for six years they have been the subject of controversy and negotiation. During all that time, we have expected that the English Government would offer to make an adjustment,—so far as adjustment could be made of an unpardonable wrong, whose consequences are irretrievable. We have expected that it would acknowledge the wrongfulness of the principle upon which it acted; and that it would attempt to compensate the enormous losses we had suffered through its agency. We knew that its interests lay in this direction, and that it could not possibly fail to see the fact. We knew that all our Government required of it could very easily be granted; and we knew that in time it would be even more anxious than ourselves for a settlement on the terms we had proposed.

It is for these reasons that there never was any such demand for a settlement through war as the English are now congratulating themselves on having escaped. But still, if the popular enthusiasm in England on account of the assurance of peace, through the agency of REVERDY JOHNSON, shall have the effect of inducing the English Government to come to terms and effect a settlement as soon as possible, it will not be wasted.

City Passenger Traffic and Underground Railroads.

Mr. J. K. FISHER, whose letter on the subject of Underground Railways we published yesterday, calls in question the success of the "Metropolitan Railway" in London, from a financial point of view, and doubts the adaptability, under any circumstances, of the underground system to requirements of this City. Mr. FISHER has a plan of his own, by which he proposes to convey passengers in single steam cars over a surface floor, or plane-road, at the rate of forty miles an hour, the system to be adopted being that of "undergrade streets"—open cuttings along the rear of the houses in some of our principal streets being meant apparently, and the space between Broadway and Mercer-street being suggested as suitable for its application. This plan, according to Mr. FISHER, was proposed many years ago by a distinguished engineer, and "may or may not be modified," according to our correspondent's own views.

Mr. FISHER is naturally warm in his advocacy of the plan in question, and without pretending fully to comprehend its details, we hope it will obtain a fair consideration, and what attention it deserves. If it could be demonstrated to be feasible, and if any evidence could be adduced that the proposed system of traction would be found adequate to the necessities of the case, we might expect to hear more of it; though we fear that, even supposing all other difficulties to be surmounted, no system based upon the conveyance of passengers in single cars could ever prove satisfactory.

But in clearing the way for the undergrade, plane-road system, Mr. FISHER makes certain statements with regard to the underground system now adopted in London, which seem to stand as much in need of verification as the feasibility of his own plan does of proof. We are in no way prejudiced against any scheme that gives any reasonable prospect of cheaply, expeditiously and effectually furnishing a remedy for the crying want of our City, and we are by no means certain that the underground system, as adopted in London, would be available in New-York. But it has this merit—it has been tried, and not found wanting. Over one hundred million passengers have been conveyed by the London Underground railroad, at an average speed of sixteen miles an hour—not twelve and a half, as stated by Mr. FISHER—without loss of a single life, and at a fare, taking the average of first, second and third class, cheaper than those of any kind of horse conveyance. Mr. FISHER asserts that the line is not a financial success, and that dividends have been declared out of capital. We find, however, that despite the almost universal depreciation of all railway property in England, and the general distrust with which all such investments are looked upon, the stock is still considerably above par. This is a strong proof that the stories with regard to its financial insecurity are not credited in England.

This side of the question, however, concerns us in reality but little, as even assuming that the line did not pay, it is not proved all lines built on the same principle must be unremunerative. But Mr. FISHER goes on to assert that the London Underground was built for an extension of country lines into the city, and not for city passenger traffic, whereas, the fact is, that of the vast number of trains run upon it every day, not half-a-dozen run beyond the immediate suburbs of London, and comparatively few outside of the four or five miles which constitute the "Metropolitan" proper. There can be no doubt, we believe, of the success of the London Underground, both financially and as a popular means of transit; and whatever the merits of other systems which may be proposed here, it would be a great blunder to overlook all that can be urged on behalf of the one method of obtaining speedy passenger traffic in the heart of great cities that has actually been in operation.

What is wanted, however, is *some* means of communication between the business and residential portions of our City, and this result can only be attained by a careful comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of each separate scheme from a scientific and professional point of view, and the exercise of the collective judgment of the public as to the best route to be taken. The very first step to be taken is an accurate survey of the island, with a view to forming an estimate of the practicability of construction and probable cost of all the schemes which have yet been definitely presented for public approval. If Mr. FISHER can demonstrate the feasibility of driving us along, forty miles an hour, through the back yards of Broadway houses, we shall be delighted. But the underground system, whatever the doubts may be as to its adaptability to the physical characteristics of this island, has strong *prima facie* claims upon our consideration, and cannot be dismissed with the ease Mr. FISHER dismisses it, or upon the grounds which he urges.

The Proposed Removal of the New-York Hospital.

In another column of this day's TIMES we publish *in extenso* a protest recently sent by the surgeons and physicians to the Board of Governors of the New-York Hospital, begging and protesting against the removal of the Hospital to Bloomingdale, which is anticipated since the recent decision of the Board to lease the present site for business purposes, leaving not a vestige of that grand old charity, already historic in the annals of medicine and surgery, to mark the spot where through the efforts of a few surgeons in 1770, was first founded in New-York a hospital—the *Hotel Dieu* of the country.

The protest is dignified, and the objections are well grounded. It sets forth clearly and strongly the folly, indeed, the disgrace of the proposed destruction of a useful and noble charity. So far as it can be of any service to the injured and maimed in New-York, if located at Bloomingdale, they might as well buy a piece of cheap property in the suburbs of Boston or on the borders of the Adirondack woods.

The hospital was chartered and established by moneys subscribed with the promise that it was to afford succor to any sick or injured who might need assistance in the City of New-York. The surgical records show how inestimably valuable it has been to thousands injured in the lower part of the City. Hospitals are the refuge of the poor sick and maimed, and they should undoubtedly be situated where they can be most useful. As it is the New-York Hospital is a valuable and much needed charity; remove it to Bloomingdale and its special usefulness has gone forever.

The fame of the hospital as the great school of American surgery, and the scene of the surgical triumphs of such men as VALENTINE MOTT, ALEXANDER STEVENS, JOHN KEARNEY, ROGERS, GURDON BUCK and others, would be lost, while such men as SANDS, ALLEN, GEORGE A. PETERS, W. H. DRAPER, McLANE and others, now connected with the hospital, would seek "fresh fields and pastures new" for the exercise of their talents and usefulness.

On visiting St. George's, St. Thomas' or St. Bartholomew's, in London, they point with pride to the names of the great masters of their art whose fame was won within their classic walls. The French student, too, will mark the spot where Baron LARREY, DUPUYTREN and DESAULT were wont to pour forth the genius which gave France a great place in the world of scientific surgery. Every link in the chain of our own progress should be so well preserved as to enable us to compete with the brightest stars of older countries.

The Board of Governors have done much by their zeal and generous contributions to maintain the Hospital; indeed the sums of money given at times by Mr. TRIMBLE, Mr. LENNOX, and others, have been only excelled in their amount by the contributions of Mr. PEABODY to the poor of London; but to finely cultivated tastes, generous impulses and exceeding respectability are not always allied business capacity or executive success. We think the Governors will do well, and the interests of the Hospital be best served, to give the remonstrance recently sent to them their serious attention.

MINOR TOPICS.

On New-Year's night, within one block of Broadway, and within two of the Eighth Precinct Station-house, an affray took place in which ten shots were fired and three men wounded. Open resistance to the Police was made by the whole gang of rowdies; five only of the party were arrested, among them, however, a man who is said to have discharged all the barrels of his revolver, and then to have borrowed a second from another of the party. On the following day the five prisoners were brought up for examination, and although two of them were badly wounded, they, one and all, declined to bring any charges against each other, or against any of their companions who had escaped. So they were all five discharged, and it is now, apparently, laid down as a judicial maxim, that a party of ruffians, as long as they are on friendly terms with each other, may, with perfect impunity, fire indiscriminate pistol-shots in public eating-houses and on the sidewalks in public thoroughfares. But have peaceable passers by in the streets *no* right to be considered in this matter? And is no such misdemeanors as a breach of the peace known to our authorities?

There is probably no machine in the world which runs more smoothly or with less friction than the Tammany Hall machine for governing this City. It was perfectly well understood when OAKEY HALL was nominated for Mayor that, upon his election, Judge GARVIN was to take the place of District-Attorney, and that Judge LEONARD was to fill the place thus vacated on the bench. Gov. HOFFMAN, in his very first official act, has kept the bond to the letter. Both these gentlemen have been appointed to the posts assigned them; and both, we believe, are very well fitted for their duties. If the "Ring" will always do as well in its selection of office-holders as it has done in these cases, it may make itself in time reasonably popular.

A married woman, who was arrested and brought before Justice KELLY on Saturday upon a charge of adultery, adopted a rather novel form of placating her liege lord. Having confessed her offence, she formally bound herself over in an affidavit "to be true and faithful to her husband; that from and after this day she will not have any improper intimacy with any person or persons *other* than —— her husband; that she will remain at her residence, attending to her domestic and other duties, and in all things comport herself as a true, virtuous and loving wife." Having sworn to and signed this, she was permitted to go back to her husband, who was willing to accept her on oath.

If it were permitted to the National Executive, as it is to the State Executive, to give public advice to his successor when he assumes office, we might look forward to President JOHNSON giving Gen. GRANT some memorable counsel on the 4th of March. He might not welcome his successor with all the warmth that Gov. FENTON welcomed Gov. HOFFMAN at Albany on New-Year's Day. The outgoing and incoming functionaries might indulge in less eloquent laudations of each other than were indulged in on that occasion, and the "symbols of authority" might be passed from one to the other with less enthusiasm. But we venture to say that Mr. JOHNSON would give GRANT some instructions about the Constitution and his policy that would be far more forcible than the smooth compliments between FENTON and HOFFMAN. What a pity he will not have the chance!

It is said that very few office-seekers are to be found in Washington. Scarcely any one is willing to have it understood that he wants or expects an appointment. Very few of those wonderful documents, known as applications for office, seem to be in circulation for signatures in any part of the country. Is it possible we are about to be delivered from this greatest of all the minor political plagues which have hitherto afflicted the land? Or is this only a hiatus in the general course of things,—a check in the current of affairs, soon to give place to the old system, and caused only by the salutary terror inspired by Gen. GRANT's timely hint that he should pay no attention to any applications of the sort, until he becomes the actual President? Whatever it may portend, the country ought to be grateful for even a brief deliverance.

Will not somebody in Congress take steps to expedite a bill making the necessary appropriation for a Post Office in New-York City? The Government has already bought and paid for the land to build it on; this site cannot be resold or appropriated to any other use;—the wants of a new building, for the accommodation of the postal business are pressing and imperative,—and there is every reason why the building should be erected as speedily as possible. Plans of the building have been prepared and a very excellent and trustworthy commission is in existence which can be safely intrusted with the execution of the work. We hope, in common with all our citizens, that it may not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

What connection the alleged action of the Police force, as partisans, has or can have with the murder of Mr. ROGERS, it is not easy to see; yet the *World* charges the murder to the fact that the Police has become simply a body of "partisan pretorians." We have never heard that Mr. ROGERS was murdered on account of his politics, or that the Police failed to prevent the murder for any such reason. It certainly is a startling fact that such a murder can be so openly committed, in broad daylight and in an open street, and yet nobody know anything about the perpetrators, who elude arrest and seem likely to go scot free. If the Police fail to detect them, with the clue in their hands, the Department will indeed incur the distrust of the community at large. It is sufficiently alarming that such a murder could occur;—but if it could not be prevented it ought, at least, to be punished.

The Freedmen's Bureau is now blotted out—excepting the Department of Education, which still continues in existence. A year ago Congress provided for its termination with the year 1868, and though an effort was made a few weeks since to secure its continuance, no action was taken on the subject before the holidays, and so it has expired by limitation. No attempt will be made to revive it when Congress again meets, and consequently its history can now be written.

Not only did Gen. BUTLER, who was the ferocious and acrid manager of impeachment, a few months ago, pay his profound respects to President JOHNSON, on New-Year's Day, but Senator MORTON, who voted for impeachment, and several other of the prominent impeaching members, did the same thing. We thus see one of the most excellent uses of the American custom of making New-Year's calls.

A semi-official Paris journal mentions the possibility of the Emperor abdicating in favor of his son after the next session of the *Corps Legislatif*, retaining only the title of Regent during his life. Of course it is safe to say that this is not an *impossible* event, and even that it is a *possible* event. But it is not worth while speculating on what will happen *after* an event as little likely to happen as this.

Bellevue Hospital is one of the most valuable charities in the City. During the past year over 7,000 patients were treated for various ailments,—5,800 of whom were admitted to the wards of the hospital. We suppose the large increase in the number of patients treated in the out-door poor department shows the extension of the usefulness of the institution as well as the growth of poverty. Of this class of patients 10,112 were treated year before last, while 25,557 were treated last year. The usefulness of the Morgue is shown by the fact that 149 bodies were brought there during the year, of whom 78 were recognized by their friends. This year photographs will be taken of all bodies brought to the Morgue, and then, even after burial, they may be recognized by their friends and taken possession of.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* is one of the few Southern newspapers that support the reconstruction policy of Congress. But it resists meddling with that policy on account of the foolish and mischievous action of the Georgia Legislature, and thinks the party will find itself in a very awkward predicament if it attempts to reconstruct reconstruction to meet and correct every misfortune that may occur in its practical working. It gives the following dispatch, sent by President LINCOLN to Gen. HOOKER during the war, as embodying a timely suggestion:

> "In case you find LEE coming to the north of the Rappahannock, I would by no means cross to the south of it. I would not take any risk of being entangled upon the river, like an ox jumped half over a fence, and liable to be torn by dogs, front and rear, *without a fair chance to gore one way or kick the other.*"

The New-England Commissioners, at the late Fisheries Convention in this City, complained of the unfriendly opposition of the officers of the fisheries of the Dominion. On this subject a well-informed correspondent in this City writes us: "The real cause of any opposition was that men from the United States speared salmon to get their *ova*. Dr. FLETCHER did so, and so did others. But," says our correspondent, "the authorities offered to place at my disposal a river, to have and to hold expressly for the benefit of the salmon rivers of the United States. There is no opposition in Canada against the stocking our rivers with salmon and trout. On the contrary, the authorities are ready and willing to help us."

Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, of Chicago, has written a letter to Gen. RAWLINGS, setting forth how very much we need and want Canada, and insisting, in the next place, that if Great Britain refuses to cede it to us on demand, on account of her having aided the Southern rebellion, we must *take* it. And he then proceeds to show how easily we could do this. He says the people of Canada are of the same race and religion as ourselves. As to race, setting aside our negro element, this may be true; but if Mr. MEDILL's proposition is to be accepted as a fair specimen of our *religion*, we fear the Canadians would demur to being considered as of the same. Mr. MEDILL may fancy himself a very bold and dashing statesman; but we doubt whether he will convert either Gen. RAWLINGS or the people at large to his peculiar views.

A bill was introduced to Congress before the holidays to retire, with a pension, the Judges of the Supreme Court, after they reach the age of 70. The bill is strongly supported, and has a good chance of passage. We do not suppose the pension will be fixed at more than $5,000 a year; but even the most economical member of Congress will hardly desire to put it at less than that sum. In England, all retired Lord Chancellors, under Lord BROUGHAM's Act, have a pension of $25,000 a year, and during active service their annual salary is $50,000. Lord BROUGHAM himself, the author of the Pension law, received, in the shape of pension, the sum of $825,000, having been pensioned thirty-three years before his death. Lord LYNDHURST, as Ex-Chancellor, received $500,000 in the shape of pension; and Lord COTTENHAM, Lord ST. LEONARDS, Lord CRANWORTH, Lord CHELMSFORD and Lord WESTBURY also received large sums from the time of the passage of the Pension act, in 1832, until the present time.

People accustomed to the use of *gasoline* in their houses ought to be warned against its dangers. The last issue of the *Insurance Monitor* is very emphatic on this subject, pointing out its hazards to Underwriters as well as to those immediately in contact with it. The *Monitor* had previously said it was as dangerous to bring a barrel of gasoline on one's premises, as to bring a barrel of gunpowder; but now it says that it is more dangerous, for gunpowder will keep still and wait for fire to approach it, while gasoline, when once aleak, evaporates and drifts hither and thither in search of fire! The *Monitor* also mentions a number of cases of gasoline explosions and accidents which ought to serve as a warning to those who use it.

A French *savant*, M. LE ROY, declares that a marked degeneration has taken place of late years in the *physique* of the Parisians. The true Parisian is stunted in growth and of muddy complexion; his children are undersized, emaciated and pale; and at last he dies of anemy. In spite of the solicitude manifested by Government for the hygenic welfare of all classes, the amount of carbonic acid produced by the pulmonary emanations of two millions of human beings, each of whom daily exhales 219 grammes of oxide of carbon, is something frightful. To this noxious vapor must be added that produced by the gas manufactories, &c. Another cause for the impoverished blood is the enormous increase of the use of tobacco and alcohol.

In a recent number of *Blackwood*, a writer, in speaking of the medical profession, says he has always felt the absence of medical men from Parliament as a great loss. "It is not merely," he says, "that there are a variety of topics on which they could speak with authority and instruction, but that to whatever subject they addressed themselves they would bring that blended knowledge of facts and human nature, that composite structure to which science gives something and humanity more, which is sure to be of immense value in a legislative assembly." Need we say more?

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The new theatre and varieties constructed out of the Tammany building is to be opened this evening, and the WORRELL Sisters are to produce a new burlesque, called "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," at their New-York Theatre. Beyond these nothing new is announced for the current week in theatricals. The evenings immediately following the New-Year festival are usually slack time in the amusement world, but after that the Winter novelties are rushed along in quick succession. In this connection it becomes appropriate to remark that the changes cannot come any too soon. The public are ready whenever the managers may be. Let us hope that 1869 will be able to make up a worthier page of dramatic history than 1868 has done. The old year has not bequeathed to posterity a single drama that will live, and very few entertainments which may be pleasantly remembered. Innumerable new pieces have been written, played, and have paid good profits to all concerned in their production; but when posterity comes to examine the claimants for fame, "gross receipts" won't be weighed in the balance against brains. "Humpty Dumpty's" 350 nights, the "White Fawn's" 200, "Ixion's" eighty, and the fifty of Mr. BYRON's "Lancashire Lass," are fine things for managers to boast about, but they rather go to show that the advertising agents ought to have as much credit for the "long runs" as the dramatists get. Indeed the severest commentary on "long runs" is given in the marvelous success of "Humpty Dumpty"—a piece that has not only succeeded without the aid of any literary merit whatever, but most of the action of the piece being based upon mere verbal directions from the stage manager to the actors to do certain things at certain moments, may be absolutely called a play that never was written, and which has outlived a dozen dramas, among which are to be named "No Thoroughfare," the "Lottery of Life," "Fire Fly," "Lorlie," "Ixion," "Foul Play," the "Emerald Ring," "Flash of Lightning," "Out of the Streets," &c. And in this way "Humpty Dumpty" with his own voiceless fooling may be said to have reconstructed his own nursery rhyme; for it is BOUCICAULT, BROUGHAM, TAYLOR and FALCONER who have had "a great fall," and not he.

The comedy of "Money" will be repeated at Wallack's Theatre to-night, to-morrow night, and on Thursday and Friday nights. On Wednesday the "Captain of the Watch" and "Woodcock's Little Game" will be given. SHAKESPEARE's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" is in active preparation, and will be the next novelty at Wallack's.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS announce that their performances at the Broadway Theatre will cease with the present week, and that Mr. BROUGHAM's "Emerald Ring" will therefore be played only six nights longer. Mr. WILLIAMS is to receive a benefit on Friday evening next. On the Monday following Mr. JOHN E. OWENS is to commence an engagement for four weeks at this theatre.

Mr. VANDENHOFF begins, this evening, a second and final course of readings at the theatre of the Union League Club. The readings will be given on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. To-night THACKERAY and DICKENS are to be contrasted in selections from "Vanity Fair" and "Pickwick Papers."

A melodrama, entitled "The Fighting Brothers of Rome," is announced as the leading entertainment for the Bowery Theatre this week. We believe the story of the HORATII and the CURATII forms the basis of this piece—which must be confessed as rather classical for the locality.

"Ernani, or the Horn of a Dilemma," will be acted every evening and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at Wood's Museum.

"After Dark" will be repeated until further notice at Niblo's Garden.

Musical.

The present week will be an active one in musical matters. Tammany throws open its doors to-night at 6:30, and there will be something musical there. We have spoken of the building, and need only add that the programme is ample enough to please every taste.

At Pike's Opera House Mr. BATEMAN produces "La Perichole," one of the latest and most successful of OFFENBACH's innumerable works. It is still in favor with the Parisians. The cast here will embrace the names of Mlle. IRMA, M. AUJAC, M. LAGRIFFOUL, M. LEDUC and other prominent members of the troupe. New scenery and costumes have been prepared for the work, which, we may add, has been thoroughly and conscientiously rehearsed—as everything is at this establishment.

Mr. GRAU at the Theatre Français will bring out "L'Œil Crevé" on Thursday next. It is by a composer, HERVÉ, who is new to this country, but who has made a good impression in Paris, and has, indeed, held his own against OFFENBACH. Until Thursday "Genevieve de Brabant" will retain its place on the programme. Additional attractiveness will be given these representations by the assumption by Mlle. DESCLAUZAS of the part of *Drogan*, which Mlle. ROSE-BELL has been compelled to relinquish on account of indisposition. Mlle. RIZARELLI, a *débutante*, plays *Genevieve*.

This afternoon Signor SEVERINI will give his third morning concert at Steinway Hall, assisted by Miss MATILDA TOEDT and Mr. ED. HOFFMANN. The performances commence at 2:30.

In the evening, at the same establishment, Mr. OLE BULL will give the first of his grand concerts—the second taking to-morrow night. The great violinist is always a welcome guest. His concerts are the most *piquante* of the season. They are characterized always by novelties of an interesting sort. Mr. OLE BULL will be assisted to-night by Miss S. W. BARTON, of Boston, (soprano,) Mr. G. F. HALL, and Mr. JAMES H. WILSON, (piano.) Mr. BERGMANN and a full orchestra will also be in attendance. On this occasion Mr. OLE BULL will introduce a piano constructed by himself on entirely new principles.

Sunday concerts are becoming the rage with managers. The public being governed by selfish considerations, such as personal comfort, looks on

[illegible] afternoon concert,—the last—at Central Park Garden. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS was, of course, the director. At the Cosmopolitan Garden, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in Third-avenue, Mr. ASCHUTZ presided over a capital band, also in the afternoon. This establishment was opened to the public on Saturday, and orchestral music will be one of its principal features. At Steinway Hall there was the usual Sunday concert under Mr. THOMAS' direction. Ten pieces were promised on the programme, but half as many more were given. A young *prima donna*, Mrs. FARNSWORTH, made her *début*, and was received with favor by the intelligent audience,—for in musical intelligence this audience is always prompt and fair in its decisions. Mr. J. N. PATTISON was the piano-soloist, and played with such spirit as to insure two *encores*. The orchestral numbers were admirably interpreted. Round the corner the Mendelssohn Orchestral Union (Irving Hall) gave their second concert. The orchestra was unusually full, numbering nearly seventy instruments. The "Jubel Overture," (introducing the English and Prussian national anthems,) and the overture to "William Tell," were very well played. So too were two pieces by Mr. MOLLENHAUER, who conducted them in person. Mr. MOLLENHAUER is a first-class violinist and a thorough musician, but as a composer of popular music he is somewhat too popular for our taste. Herr POLLAK was in excellent voice, and was rewarded with abundant applause. A young lady, Miss M. WEDEMEYER, recited two pieces with effect, and Miss F. ROKOHL made her *début* as a concert singer. The lady last named has a good strong voice, which needs cultivation.

On Saturday next the Philharmonic Society will give its second concert of the season. Mlle. CAMILLA URSO and Mr. S. B. MILLS are the soloists.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and the members of her troupe (including the famous cornet player Mr. LEVY) will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Friday next. The announcement will certainly be sufficient to fill the establishment to its greatest capacity. The company plays in Boston to-night and on Wednesday.

GLEES AND MADRIGALS.

One of the most enjoyable entertainments recently given in this City took place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening last. The occasion was complimentary to Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON—a gentleman whose name is associated with much earnestness in the cause of good choral singing. If we may judge of his industry by the result attained, he is certainly worthy the daintiest of compliments, and the concert on Tuesday was dainty in all its particulars. The programme was not only inviting in what it contained, but it was a model of good taste in typography and in mechanical arrangement. There were about fifty singers present. Of this number, excellently well balanced, a good proportion was of that semi-professional class which sings in churches, and the rest were amateurs, amateurs, it may be here remarked, are frequently accomplished artists. They sing for love of art, and generally have enjoyed advantages in acquiring its practice. Most assuredly no chorus in the City has sung with greater promptness and delicacy than this band of enthusiasts, who, for a single occasion, have brought themselves to a degree of rare perfection. Modest merit has never been more triumphant. We trust sincerely that Dr. BROWN, who conducted with perfect steadiness, will from this nucleus be able to establish a permanent Society. Failing in this, it is certainly due to the community to give a few more performances. The English possess a wealth of madrigal and glee music. It is characterized by vivacity and melodiousness, or, where the sentiment requires it, by great earnestness. The habit of composing this class of music has by no means died out, although good Madrigal Societies are not numerous even in England.

Bishop HATTON, MACFARREN, HULLAH and many others have contributed nobly to the repertoire. The pieces on Tuesday night were contrasted very skillfully, but the old numbers were the most enjoyed, owing perhaps to their graceful quaintness and the extraordinary ability with which they were rendered. It is not, however, our purpose to criticise a concert which in its way was perfect. Although there were twenty-four numbers in the programme, there was not the slightest faltering from beginning to end. The singers observed the nicest gradations of coloring, and the *tempi* throughout were correct and salient. The solos were intrusted to competent hands, and gave abundant satisfaction. Mr. S. P. WARREN presided at the organ, and Mr. S. J. CONNOLLY played the accompaniment. Most of the madrigals and glees were of course given without accompaniment.

Fine Arts.

The second distribution of works of art by the Derby Athenæum will take place at the rooms of the Association, No. 680 Broadway, on Saturday evening next, the 9th instant. Eight paintings valued at $10,000 will be given to the fortunate holders of the lucky numbers—which, it should be remembered, are the first drawn from the urn. The works are "Maud Muller," by CONSTANT MAYER; "North Coast of England," by DE HAAS; the "Source of the Susquehanna," by MIGNOT; "Castle on the Rhine," by BIERSTADT; "Newport," by KENSETT; "Lake George," by CASILEAR; "Golden Summer," by W. T. RICHARDS; and "Brook-side," by A. F. BELLOWS. Every purchaser of $5 worth of books at the Athenæum—getting them at the usual publisher's price—has an opportunity of becoming the owner of one of the above paintings.

A Foolish Project to Take the Canadas by Force.

Extract from a Letter from Joseph Medill, of Chicago, to Gen. Rawlins.

I esteem the acquisition of British North America as almost equal in value to the seceded States, which we conquered. We need that country for its vast forests, its wheat and barley lands, its fisheries, its furs. New-England needs Nova Scotia for its coal. The West needs the St. Lawrence for its natural outlet to the Atlantic Ocean. The Saskatchewan Valley will in the future be a great wheat-growing region. The Northern Pacific Railway from the head of Lake Superior, *via* St. Paul, will run close along the boundary line for more than 2,000 miles, to Oregon. We don't want a naval power, supported by a foreign nation, established on our Northern frontier. By the doctrine of "nationalities" and natural frontiers, that country should be ours, and some day will be. The people are of the same race, religion, language, literature, and have the same form of government almost, and use our system of weights and measures and decimal currency. By acquiring the "Dominion" we get rid of a line of custom-houses and break up smuggling which robs our Treasury of millions of revenue per annum, and we settle the vexed fishery question forever. But I need not enumerate the benefits and advantages to accrue therefrom, as you have studied the same perhaps more thoroughly than I have and are ready to ask me the question: How are we to get the Dominion? I answer: Take it. How did Prussia enlarge her area one-third and her population 11,000,000? How did Piedmont become master of Italy? How did France get Savoy and Nice? How did Great Britain obtain the Dominion from France, and how did she acquire the Indian Empire?

Great-Britain has wronged us, inflicted terrible harm on us, tried to destroy our Union, and almost did destroy our foreign shipping. She has made no apology or reparation. REVERDY JOHNSON has disgraced us and proved himself an old flunkey and a disgusting snob. Gen. GRANT, 100 days hence, will be President. He has a party of tremendous strength to support him. The reconstruction question was settled by his election. Very little remains to be done. The Democracy are going to abandon the issues they have fought us on for four years. He has an opportunity to immortalize his administration, and place his fame high above all Presidents who have preceded him. Let him say to Great Britain, "We will give you a receipt in full for all damages and injuries and $100,000,000, and take your North American Colonies, which are of no use to you, but would be valuable to us." If England refuses, then take possession of the territory, and in the treaty of peace she will be glad to accept the hundred millions. She can't hold the Canadas ninety days against Gen. GRANT. Sound the bugle, and enough of the old veterans will rally in a month to sweep the Dominion as fast as they can march over it. The campaign would be as sharp and decisive as that of Prussia against Austria, which added one-third of Germany to Prussia. The Irish element would flock to the support of GRANT *en masse*, and all the ex-rebel soldiers he could accept would be glad to fight under his standard, and thus would be restored an era of reconciliation with the South. LEE and LONGSTREET, and HOOD and JOHNSON, and TAYLOR, HAMPTON and BEAUREGARD, would jump at the opportunity to don the "blue" and fight under the old flag. Just let the General say the word and the people will rally to his support as one man for the acquisition of the Dominion.

The New-York Homeopathic Dispensary.

The Trustees of this charitable Institute, which has given medical relief to more than 11,000 patients during the past year, make an appeal to their friends for funds to enable them to carry on their work during the Winter months. The Dispensary has a corps of nine physicians in daily attendance, most of whom receive no pecuniary return for their labors; but its necessary expenses considerably exceed [illegible] needed to enable it to continue its work among the poor. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, C. P. FRAME, No. 202 Broadway, or to any of the following-named Trustees: Wm. L. Andrews, Theo. Gurden, William H. Fogg, B. S. Walcott, Willard L. Felt, J. W. Bigelow, Dr. E. P. Fowler, J. A. Robinson, A. C. Benedict, H. N. Twombly, C. P. Frame, W. H. Peckham.

CHICAGO.

The Old and the New Year—Interesting Statistics—Great Public Improvements—The Movement to Close the Government Military Asylum.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Jan. 1, 1869.

The old year passed out with a bluster, blurting in our faces an Eastern snow-storm, the severest of the season. The old year is gone with its memorable events, and has entered into the history of the race. Another has begun. What is hidden beyond the vail mortal eyes may not see; but we must patiently wait the development of the days as they come and go, and it is not given us to know what 1869 will bring forth; but "sufficient unto the day is the evil (and the good) thereof."

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Our daily papers are publishing a detailed record of the events which have transpired in our city during the past year, as well as other statistical matter of interest. I give some of the more important items, which will show that the departing year has left its mark upon Chicago, as well as elsewhere:

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS ERECTED IN 1868.

Residences	2,000	$5,000,000
Residences unfinished	1,150	2,000,000
Business stores, &c	1,000	13,000,000
Churches	35	1,700,000
School-houses	20	300,000
Small dwellings, &c	3,000	1,500,000
Under way	1,000	1,500,000
Grand total	8,205	$25,000,000

Some of these estimates are only proximate, and are probably too high. I should reduce the number of buildings fully one thousand, and the cost $5,000,000. This will give us a handsome aggregate, such as we ought to be satisfied with. There have been many substantial buildings put up—more than in any former year. A brick-maker informs me that not far from 100,000,000 bricks have been used.

The *Tribune*, however, gives quite a different estimate or statement from the above from the *Republican*. It says that there were 4,410 new structures actually erected, at a cost of $20,646,000. But still hundreds of story-and-a-half wooden shells have been put up—to be replaced before long by better ones, after having served present necessities.

Thirty miles of water-pipe have been put down during the past season, and we have now a total of 209¾ miles. The cost of street openings and widenings during the year has been $619,440, and of bridges across the river, $121,144. Twenty-one miles of Nicolson pavement have been laid in all, at a cost of $2,092,432; and thirty miles of sidewalk, at a cost of $159,895. There are now in the city 463 miles. Within the year 769 lamp-posts have been erected, making a total of 4,965. The total assessments for street openings, alley openings, block pavement, lamp-posts, drains, &c., have been $3,212,915. There have been 7 miles of sewerage constructed the present year, making the aggregate in the city 107 miles.

In our Police statistics we are quite metropolitan. We license 2,100 saloons to make people "drunk and disorderly," and keep a Police force at a cost of about $500,000, mainly to look after the rascalities which the saloons produce. There were 23,899 arrests during the year, or about one in ten of our population. Of these 12,230 were Irish, out of an Irish population of 45,000; 5,291 Americans, which includes "foreigners" born in this country, and 1,919 Germans. Perhaps the fact that many of our Police—I should judge a majority—are Germans, who don't like the Irish, accounts for this disparity of arrests of the two nationalities to some extent. Of the offences over 11,000 belonged directly to the "drunk and disorderly family." Only six murders are reported. We have contributed 144 to the population of the Penitentiary during the year, 236 to the County Jail and 49 to the Bridewell.

In taxes and public expenses we are also quite metropolitan. The valuation of the city for 1868 was, real estate, $174,490,360; personal, $55,756,340; and the tax levy, $3,223,457. The value of railroad property assessed in this county is $2,599,135. We have, as in New-York, a good deal of wasteful expenditure, high salaries, &c., which make our taxes much higher than they ought to be. They amount to $15 on the $1,000 this year. But we have our "rings," and the people are bled to support them, as with you.

Our schools have been largely improved during the year by extending their facilities—eight new buildings having been erected. We have now thirty-one school-buildings, which are valued at nearly $1,000,000. The recent ones have cost about $75,000.

The local and general taxes of the year exceed $7,000,000, being about equally divided between the two.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The city, as well as private individuals, are engaged in quite a number of enterprises of the nature of public improvements. Among these is the tunnel under Chicago River at Washington-street, just completed at an expense of $328,000. The entrances are two blocks from the river on either side. There are three archways, one for foot passengers and two for teams.

The Illinois Central Railroad have just completed a slip 1,500 feet long and 150 wide on the lake front, south of the river. It is designed for the lake business of the road. There are now within a fraction of ten miles of dockage on Chicago River, which in business season on the lakes is overcrowded, rendering an extension necessary. There are various other works of lesser note going forward, in the aggregate involving a large expenditure.

Litigation has greatly increased in this city during the year, as shown by the records of the courts. The cases in the Recorder's, Superior and Circuit Courts, were 6,001 in 1868, against 4,685 in 1867. There have been 1,004 cases of bankruptcy before the United States Courts during the year, making 1,313 since the passage of the act.

There were 468 divorce suits commenced during the year—by husbands 176, by wives 292. The whole number of decrees granted was 345. The number of licenses granted for marriages was 4,547, being an increase of 397 over the previous year.

We have a Fire Department which costs us about $350,000 a year, but it is very efficient. There were 442 fires during the past year, involving a loss of $3,086,436, covered by an insurance of $2,520,884; of the loss, $2,265,480 occurred in January—mostly in the great fire of the 28th, and the burning of Farewel Hall.

I have thus given a summary of the "doings" of Chicago in 1868, with some things done before, and to be done hereafter. It is a pretty good showing.

OTHER MATTERS.

A verdict of $7,500 was rendered against the *Tribune* Company yesterday, in the libel suit of a Mrs. WILKINSON, to the astonishment of everybody. Juries are queer institutions, and oftentimes not to be depended on as a medium of justice.

It is contemplated to break up the Chicago Soldiers' Home, and transfer the crippled men to the Government Asylums. This is a private institution, and has been run by a Board of lady managers for the past four years by funds generously contributed by the public. The State, however, made an appropriation of $12,000 for *two years*. The Board have something like $40,000 on hand, and grounds and buildings worth $60,000. It is proposed to convert the institution into an asylum for soldiers' widows and orphans who are in destitute circumstances. Col. INGRAHAM is now here to make the transfer, by order of Gen. BUTLER, President of the National Asylum Association. There is considerable opposition to the movement on the part of some members of the Board, who have friends in paying situations in the Home. One reason for breaking up the Home is, that it is too expensive to make it justifiable in keeping it up. It costs about three times as much per man as it does in the National Asylum. Another reason is that, as a general thing, the inmates are of the worst class of soldiers, and need the restraint of a military rule. They frequent the saloons, and get drunk on all possible occasions. They are, almost to a man, foreigners, as you can't keep a Yankee, if there is but one leg left, in a place like this. He is out and doing something for himself. I will give one instance of the propensity of the inmates for drink: A man with one leg and part of the other gone received money from the Government to procure artificial ones. His comrades put him into an express wagon to go for the legs, but took him to a saloon, and that is the last the Home heard of him for a week, when he was found in a back room, he and his companions having squandered all his money. Others have come back minus their shirts—the saloon keepers having taken all their clothes but their pantaloons for drinks. Under these circumstances it has been thought best to remove them.

Business is comparatively dull. Money is very "tight"—much more so than the reports of the daily papers indicate.

UTAH TERRITORY.

The Weather—Progress of the Pacific Railroads—Ogden, the Last New Town—Its Prospects—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1868.

The weather continued very mild for the season up to last Friday, when it did appear that Winter had fully set in, for the snow fell fast and furious. On the following morning about eight inches of snow covered the surface of the earth. There was hardly enough, however, for good sleighing, yet the jingle of the sleigh-bells has been heard in the streets ever since, notwithstanding that much of the snow soon thawed, leaving the roads bare in many places. It is raining steadily to-day, and it is a very dull, cheerless Christmas Eve. Much less snow has fallen north and south of this city than here. In the Weber canyon, where the railroad graders are at work, there is only about three inches of snow, nothing to hinder the grading on that account. The frost is the greatest hindrance, and that is more severe there than in this valley, yet the work continues, and the calculation is to have the rails at Echo City, at the mouth of Echo canyon, and near the upper end of Weber canyon, about forty miles from this valley, by the end of the year.

THE RAILROAD AND THE NEWEST TOWN.

Thus, discussing the trite topic of the weather, I am brought to the great topic of the railroad, which is on every tongue. The chief point of interest connected with the railroad just now appears to be Ogden, forty miles north of this city. That is now the favorite place of great expectation. The Central Pacific Company are about to build a depot, engine and carriage shops, &c., there. The Union Pacific Company may do the same, and it is stated that the railroad employes to be located there will be numbered by thousands, which, with the additions that will be made of other kinds of population, and the impetus of travel, will make a very respectable sized, lively, thriving city. Indeed, individuals are numerous who are by no means backward in prophecying that Ogden will be, and soon, the largest city in the Territory, although at present it contains but three or four hundred houses. It is the common talk of the more sanguine that within a couple of years Salt Lake City will be surpassed by Ogden in population, business, life and material prosperity, and that Ogden will be the commercial centre, and Salt Lake City the theological centre of the Territory.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.

Some important changes in newspaper matters are under way. The prospects are fair for Ogden to be the place of issue of three daily newspapers within a very few weeks. The *Telegraph*, (Mormon,) of this city, will remove to Ogden immediately after the close of the year and establish itself. The *Telegraph* also announces that it will commence a weekly issue in a short time. Heretofore it has been published daily and semi-weekly only. It is also stated that the *Reporter* (Gentile) will remove hence to that place in a short time. The *Frontier Index*, (Gentile, with strong Southern proclivities,) which was burnt out in the late Bear River City riot, is to reappear at Ogden, under the name of the *Frontier Phœnix*, in a month or two. So, newspaperially, Ogden will suddenly advance to the front rank, for those removals will leave Salt Lake City with only one daily paper, the old steady-going *Deseret News*, the semi-official Mormon organ. By the by, the *Reporter* has recently partially changed hands, Mr. S. S. SAUL, the original proprietor and the founder of that paper, having dissolved his connection therewith, retired from the institution in disgust, and returned to his former place of residence, San Francisco. In his valedictory he stated that pecuniarily the enterprise had been anything but successful and satisfactory to him. Nor did he speak in very flattering terms of his local contemporaries, which have never yet publicly acknowledged that such a paper as the *Reporter* existed in the Territory, but have systematically and inflexibly ignored it, on the old Mormon principle of "letting it severely alone," although they have not abstained from administering a cutting sidethrust occasionally.

THE FLOATING POPULATION.

The present Winter and the ensuing Spring and Summer, Ogden, without a doubt, will be a most lively place, probably the most lively in the Territory, for the vigorous, restless, impulsive, turbulent and reckless population that has kept pace with the advance of the rails, and that caused and participated in the Bear River tragedy, will doubtless concentrate there. Now that portion of the population is at Echo City, or strung along Echo canyon, extending over "the summit" eastward to Bear River, but decidedly gravitating westward toward Echo City.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Notwithstanding the dull and cheerless state of the weather this Christmas Eve, in consequence of the comparative abundance of greenbacks the present holiday time is likely to be as as merry a one to most of the population of this Territory as any that has occurred, and notwithstanding the rather tall prices of provisions and other necessaries and comforts.

The theatre, for a month past, has been running nightly, with Mr. MCCULLOCH as the chief star, Mme. SCHELLER as the resident (temporarily) star, and Mr. WALDRON as the third star in magnitude. Mr. MCCULLOCH's engagement has been a successful one. Last night was his last, previous to his return to San Francisco. As an actor he has won considerable popularity here.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Institutions—Lunatic Hospitals—Course of Treatment of the Insane—Gratifying Results—The State Prison—Financial Condition of Boston.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869.

The Legislature of Massachusetts will meet next Wednesday. The documents that will be sent to it, pertaining to our State institutions, contain a large amount of valuable information. The report of the agent of the State for aiding discharged convicts shows that during the past year he has extended aid to 168 convicts. The average age of the men who have come under his care is 29 years and 8 months; 57 were of American parentage, 82 Irish, 12 English, 3 Canadian, 2 French, 7 Scotch, 5 Germans; 159 white, 9 colored.

The total proceeds of sales of land for the commonwealth amount to $2,441,257 33.

LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The hospital at Taunton needs to be enlarged. During fifteen years, with an average of 350 patients, and an aggregate of 3,500, but 42 cases of death from acute disease have occurred. This result is partly owing to the dry, airy and isolated situation of the hospital, and to the regular mode of life of the patients; but part, also, to a want of susceptibility of acute disease on the part of the patient. It is observed that insane patients are less able than others to resist the ordinary attacks of acute diseases. Among the causes of insanity, intemperance stands at the head of the list. Some observations made with much care in the year 1865, and continued during a period of six months, on all the epileptic patients then in the house, with the bromide of potassium, gave simply a negative result, although by some it is considered as almost a specific in this disease. The number of admissions to the hospital during the past year has been unexampled. The average weekly expense of each patient has been $3 57; income from each patient, $3 67. The ratio of recoveries to admissions was 36.99. Of the whole number admitted, it appears that nearly one-half pursued active employment out of doors; and those of sedentary habits, about one-seventh.

AT NORTHAMPTON

the number of patients in the hospital is 421, or eight more than in 1867. This hospital is also overcrowded. The hygienic condition of the establishment is excellent. The earnings of the hospital for boarders was $29,716. The institution is self-supporting. Thirty-six patients have recovered during the past year. The treatment here is physical, as well as medical and moral. The Superintendent observes that insanity is essentially a disease of debility. Tonics, including some stimulants, are the principal medicines, assisted by nervines, soporifics, alteratives or cathartics. The lancet is an instrument of the past. The paramount influence for good may be accorded to the moral treatment. The value of the products of the Northampton Hospital farm was $9,196. The hospital is now out of debt. Intemperance, it is shown, was the cause of insanity in patients admitted in 1868. There were more farmers than of any other occupation. The nativity of all the patients shows that two-thirds of them were Americans.

THE STATE PRISON.

The commitments at the Charlestown State Prison in 1867 were 86; in 1868, 130; whole number in the prison, 714. The number pardoned during the year (34) is larger, with one exception, than any year in the history of the prison. The Warden says it is morally impossible to keep up the necessary discipline and good order, and retain a proper influence over the convicts, so long as pardons are thus freely, and, to a certain extent, indiscriminately dispensed. He thinks the principle is entirely wrong, and he records his solemn protest against the continuance of this great evil. The discipline, however, is of a high order. Last year the prison showed a profit of $22,346 16 over expenses. The profit last year was $27,646 49. The secret of this success has been in systematizing every department, and in obtaining something near the value for the labor of the convicts. It is suggested that the inmates should become interested in the receipts by being permitted, for industry and good conduct, to draw a percentage of the surplus, the same to be appropriated to the relief of their families or given them upon their discharge. The average cost per man has been $182 27; earnings of each man, $232 91. Ages of convicts now in prison: From 15 to 20 years, 59; 20 to 25 years, 180; 25 to 30 years, 124; 30 to 40 years, 120; 40 to 50 years, 42; 50 to 60 years, 23; 60 to 70 years, 10. Confinement for life, there are 54 convicts; for 25 years each, 6. Three hundred and eleven of the convicts hail from Boston. In the institution there are only eight men who cannot read. Four of these are Roman Catholics, three are negroes, and only one a Yankee, and he was born in Boston. Out of 180 men received into the prison in a year, only one of them born in the State, or even in New-England, is unable to read.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF BOSTON.

The total funded and unfunded debt of Boston is now $18,428,502 75; increase in 1868, $4,783,166 51. The debt proper of the city is $6,679,801. The gross debt during the year 1868 increased $4,783,166 51, and the net increase $3,864,137 49. The means for the redemption of the debt increased in 1868, $919,029 12. The total means on hand for the redemption of the debt, Dec. 31, 1868, is $5,618,309 75. Our citizens are highly gratified at the financial condition of the City Treasury, and this, too, notwithstanding many important and expensive public improvements have been made during the past year, including a large outlay of money in the new (Roxbury) territorial limits of the city. During the past year buildings of the value of $13,800,000 were erected in the city.

VIGIL.

B. A POLLARD.

History of the Article for Publishing Which he was Assassinated—His Last Ride to Richmond.

The initial number of the Richmond *Southern Opinion*, under its new management, (W. D. CHESTERMAN & Co.,) has made its appearance. J. M. HANNA, Mr. POLLARD's associate, contributes a long and circumstantial account of the killing of the late editor of the paper, with many facts hitherto unpublished, from which we extract the following history of the "fatal article:" "I was at dinner at the Ballard House on a day the week previous, when a gentleman who sat at the same table with me remarked, 'Did you hear of the elopement?' I had not, and asked of him to whom he referred. The gentleman then named the parties, and related all the facts within his knowledge. Dinner over, I returned the office. Mr. POLLARD was not there; he had gone to his residence on the Grove road, but a note from him lay on my desk. Its contents were an urgent request to visit him at his house that evening, as he had some important items for communication to me. I visited him. I met him alone in my own room, as he seemed anxious that the servants should not overhear anything that might pass between us. He had some notes in his hand, and when I spoke of the case I had heard at the Ballard House, he remarked quickly: 'Yes, I have heard all about it, too, and I want you to take the address of this gentleman, go to him, get all the facts, and prepare an article upon it—in the old style, remember.' This was a phrase of his, used when he wished anything written in a peculiarly witty or sarcastic vein. He then gave me the notes he held in his hand.

I suggested that possibly it would be best to suppress names, as the parties stood high, and trouble might ensue. He angered at once, and replied: 'The papers don't keep my name out when I get into difficulty; why should I suppress the names of these persons? My family is as good as theirs. No, put the names in full; I'm responsible for what goes in my paper.'

Here the conversation dropped, or passed to other subjects. We came into the city together the next morning; in a few hours thereafter the article was written and in the hands of the printers. That night I was again at his residence, and heard the proof read. Again I suggested that as the name occurred in but one place it might be omitted without injury to the interest or point of the article. He declined; nor do I think he altered or erased a single word, but, on the contrary, expressed entire satisfaction with it.

As the week drew to its close the alleged elopement was the town topic in certain circles, and grew in exaggeration. It was hinted abroad that the *Southern Opinion* was preparing to ventilate the matter. On Wednesday late, or early Thursday morning, a friend of the Grant family visited the *Opinion* office. Mr. POLLARD was at his country home; I was alone. This gentleman inquired whether such an article, based on the rumor afloat, was to appear in the next issue. I told him I believed there would be a publication. He inquired further whether such publication could not be suppressed, saying, "Really, this is very dreadful! you are doing a family a very great wrong; beside, there is not one particle of truth in the report." He then recounted the circumstances of the young lady's going away. I told him I was powerless to stop the publication of the smallest paragraph after it was once in type; that Mr. POLLARD was editor, proprietor and chief censor.

"Then," said he, "is there no way in which it can be stopped? Is there any pecuniary consideration which would induce you to forego the publication?"

With that the gentleman, on his own responsibility, as I have understood, offered to fill the space occupied by the article with an advertisement, for which he would pay $100 down. I told him I had no authority to negotiate; that he must see Mr. POLLARD. "Then where can Mr. POLLARD be found? I must see him at once," was his reply; and receiving his address, he took a carriage and went out to the Grove-road residence. What consultation took place at that interview I never heard, except through a third party; but as I am the relater of facts within my own knowledge only I omit even the substance. There were several subsequent interviews, however, between this gentleman and Mr. POLLARD. The paper was usually put to press on Thursdays at 4 P. M., but on the afternoon of this day, when the forms were on the press, I received orders from Mr. POLLARD to hold them back until Friday morning.

Late on Thursday evening there was another interview between the gentlemen representing the Grant family and Mr. POLLARD, in the presence of the writer. The conversation again, as before, hinged on the possibility of suppressing the publication. The intermediator at last, rising with impatience, said with emphasis, "Mr. POLLARD, is there no way by which this can be prevented? I am a friend of the family, am acting as such, and do assure you, upon the honor of a gentleman, that the reports concerning its members are false—utterly false." Mr. POLLARD, rising, walked the floor of his *sanctum*, then resumed his seat and replied: "As for any pecuniary considerations that may be offered me, that is purely a matter of business. I publish my paper to sell. If Mr. GRANT, or you as his representative, wish to purchase this edition of my paper, I will sell it to you; or I will sell a half interest in my paper, or I will sell it entire; for I have wished for some time to form another newspaper association in New-York City. But as for selling my principle, that I will never do; there is not money enough to buy me." The gentleman remained silent, and Mr. POLLARD resumed: "Or, if I publish this article, this I am willing to do; I will open my columns to Mr. GRANT, and I will print line for line and word for word whatever he may write in contradiction of the article."

The gentleman asked: "Mr. POLLARD, can I see the article you have prepared for publication?" Mr. POLLARD turned to me and said: "Have you any objection to Mr. —— reading it?" I replied, "None in the least," and passed the proof-sheet to him. He read it over carefully, and concluding, remarked: "Well, that is not so bad as I expected it would be; nevertheless, there is not one word of truth in the whole of it." Mr. POLLARD demurred. "How is it, Mr. ——, then, that all these stories are going about? I myself have made inquiries, and feel justified in making them public through my paper." Mr. ——, for the third or fourth time, related the circumstances of the case, adding, "Now, that is all there is in it."

Still another and last interview was had early on Friday morning between this same gentleman and Mr. POLLARD. The former did not seat himself, but appearing at the door of the editorial room, delivered his message: "Mr. POLLARD, your propositions are declined; I can do nothing further." Mr. POLLARD responded, "Well, Sir," and there the matter ended. The paper was at once put to press, and in it was the fatal article.

The paper appeared on Saturday morning, and the sensation it produced was very apparent: but the day passed without any intimation from any member or friend of the GRANT family that they would seek reparation in any manner, or avail themselves of the columns of the *Opinion* as a medium of correction.

Saturday Mr. POLLARD remained in his office all day, purposely, as he said, to receive any gentleman that might call as the spokesman of the Grant party. Unexpectedly to him, he was waited upon the afternoon of that day by several gentlemen—parties to an entirely different affair—who felt themselves aggrieved by another article in the same number of the *Opinion*. This interview was a stormy one, but it was finally adjourned to the next Monday, when it was amicably settled with all, save one of the parties. He (MR. POLLARD) had determined to challenge the next morning; but before even the note was penned, H. RIVES POLLARD had fallen by the hand of an unseen foe.

We also clip the following from Mr. HANNA's account:

At about 8:45 o'clock the vehicle was announced as ready to carry us into the city and the office of the *Opinion*. The presentiment of trouble yet strong on my mind, I said to Mr. POLLARD, "Suppose you do not go into town to-day; I can supply the printers." "No," he answered, "I must go in; beside I must see that man to-day."

That ride was not more eventful than many other rides we had taken together. Mr. POLLARD sat on the front seat with Mr. REDFORD, the driver; I behind him. Of conversation, save casual remarks, there was none until the vehicle had passed into the city, on Main-street. We passed the residence of Rev. Dr. HOGE, and I observed that there was crape on the door. "Who is dead?" inquired Mr. POLLARD. "Not Dr. HOGE, I hope." (He had been ill, but was then convalescent.) Mr. REDFORD said the party deceased was a female member of the family, which appeared to relieve greatly the sudden anxiety of Mr. POLLARD. Among the few of those for whom he expressed admiration, he numbered Dr. HOGE, and his estimation of the personal character as a man and reputation as a minister was of the most exalted kind. He had preached the funeral sermon of the late JOHN M. DANIEL (editor of the Richmond *Examiner*) in 1865, and Mr. POLLARD, seeming to recall this incident, said in tones more solemn than was his wont, "I have always said that when I die—as I shall, probably, some day—I want Dr. HOGE to preach my funeral sermon. I think he is one of the best Christians and most eloquent preachers that ever lived." I had heard him express such sentiments before, and so made an affirmative answer to his remarks.

On down Main-street, past the Spotswood, we drew swiftly toward the spot where death lay in wait watching for the coming of the victim.

Sitting behind him, I noticed that Mr. POLLARD bowed occasionally to persons on the street. Once, after a salute, he turned to me and said: "There goes a man who I know hates me."

On we were driven—one of us to death. The assassin's eye, peering from the curtained window, is already fastened upon its mark, coming nigher and nigher, charmed with the circle of death. We alight—Mr. POLLARD first; I after him.

One eye of the garreted assassin is closing, the other glances along the charged barrel; his forefinger presses the deadly trigger. Providence separates us by a little time and space—a moment—a few feet. Another second, there is a flash, a crack sharp and sudden, a splash of buck-shot against the brick wall, and H. RIVES POLLARD lies dead, stretched at my feet.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, combined with a reticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and, consequently, we commend it.

[*Advertisement.*] No. 27 East 20th-st.

Sterling Silver Ware AND FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, of the following trade-marks:

Trade Mark for Silver. GORHAM MFG CO Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

MANUFACTURED BY THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL, and the still higher recompense, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored.

In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States.

Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world.

WAREROOMS, NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK. Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets, FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH. Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

All pain of any kind, internal or external, instantly relieved. Apply WOLCOTT Pain Paint free, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

MARRIED.

PARSONS—BRIGHAM.—At Framingham, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, GEORGE S. PARSONS, of Montclair, N. J., to ALICE M. BRIGHAM, of Concord, Mass. No cards.

DIED.

CLARKSON.—In Heidelberg, Germany, on Friday morning, Dec. 11, PAULINE RIVES CLARKSON, wife of David M. Clarkson, of Newburg on the Hudson, New-York.

CLAPP.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1869, HENRY MARTIN, youngest son of Oliver M. and L. Antoinette Clapp, aged 3 years, 4 months and 14 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the residence, Cleveland-st., near Park-av.

CLARKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 31, 1868, SAMUEL FLOYD CLARKSON, Counselor-at-law, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRAIG.—On Friday, Jan. 1, JOSEPH CRAIG, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 38 King-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The members of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., are invited as above.

DURYEE.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, FLORENCE, daughter of Joseph W. Duryee, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.

EASTON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, CHARLES EASTON, in the 65th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EVANS.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1869, of pneumonia, Mrs. SARAH A. EVANS.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, Jan. 6—her 69th birthday—at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Wm. J. Bryan, No. 235 East 50th-st.

FENNI.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, WILLIAM FENNI, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. F. Wright, No. 169 Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

☞ Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

FOSS.—In Sing Sing, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 1, GRACE MITCHELL, infant child of Rev. Archibald C. and Caroline M. Foss, aged 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the M. E. Church, Sing Sing, on Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M. Train leaves 30th-st. Depot at 11:30 A. M.

FUNCK.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, after a short and severe illness, Capt. JAMES FUNCK, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 126 East 27th-st., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GRIEFF.—Early on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, ANN C. WORAM, wife of A. D. Grieff, of New-Orleans.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 5th, at 12½ noon, from the house of Mrs. Holmes, Main-st., Orange, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at the North Orange Station on the arrival of the 11:30 train from Hoboken, to convey friends to the house.

HART.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 1, WILLIAM G. HART.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, A. C. Benedict, No. 57 West 22d-st., on Monday, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock.

HEITKAMP.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, at his residence at East New-York, CHARLES P. HEITKAMP, aged 76 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from the Lutheran Church, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869, after a lingering illness, Mrs. GEORGE W. KING, eldest daughter of Charles Lediard, Esq., of New-York, aged 23 years, 3 months and 11 days.

☞ Savannah, Ga., papers please copy.

McCOON.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, after a short illness, Miss PHEBE MCCOON.

Her relatives and friends, and also those of her brother, Cornelius McCoon, and brother-in-law, Wm. H. Townsend, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Collegiate Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st., without further invitation.

MITCHILL.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, after a long and painful illness, GEORGE MITCHILL, in his 56th year.

Relatives and friends of his family, and those of his brother, Samuel L. Mitchill, the Masonic fraternity and members of the St. Nicholas Society, are invited to attend the funeral from Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS LODGE NO. 321, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are summoned to attend the funeral of Bro. GEORGE MITCHILL on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Companions of Phœnix Chapter and Sir Knights of Palestine Commandery are earnestly invited. Black hats and suits and white gloves will be worn. St. Nicholas Lodge will assemble at its rooms at 9 o'clock A. M.

McCOY.—After a lingering illness, ELIZABETH McCOY, sister of the late Mrs. Jos. N. Barnes.

The friends of the family and those of her nephews, Edwin R. and Theodore M. Barnes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., without further notice.

POST.—On Friday night, Jan. 1, ELLEN, the beloved wife of Zehlon Post, aged 41 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 57 Broome-st.

Thou hast left me, wife, so dear,
Here on earth alone;
But to thy will, O God, I bow,
In submission low.

ROGERS.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 2, at 10:45, CHARLES M. ROGERS, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 42 East 12th-st., at 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROGERS.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1869, SAMUEL ROGERS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from Trinity Church on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 3½ P. M.

SALTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 3, Commodore WM. D. SALTER, U. S. N.

Relatives and friends of the family, and officers of the U. S. Navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 6th inst., from the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STEARNS.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, ANNA S. PRENTISS, wife of Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., and sister of Rev. Dr. Prentiss, of this City.

The funeral services will take place in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Friday morning, Jan. 1, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, of this City, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Thomas Owen, and his brother-in-law, Abm. B. Van Nest, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 8 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 10½ A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEARTH AND HOME,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, FOR THE FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE.

EDITED BY DONALD G. MITCHELL AND HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

NO. 3 NOW READY.

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N. B.—We shall at once begin a powerful Story written expressly for HEARTH AND HOME by Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, author of "Life in the Iron Mills," entitled "THE PEMBROKE LEGACY."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS. SINGLE NUMBERS 10 CENTS.

TERMS FOR 1869: Single copies, $4, invariably in advance. Three copies $10; Five copies, $15.

PETTENGILL, BATES & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

PETTIT & CROOKS' DINING SALOON, No. 126 Water-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869. Since the business was interrupted by fire in November, the house has been materially changed, and has been refitted in an unexceptionable manner for a first-class Dining Saloon. The patronage of former friends of the house and the public is solicited. PETTIT & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO, HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS Will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for, when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care,) that will unlock the gall-bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of consumption.

Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Sea-weed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop the night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has Consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now, the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patients get fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Directions for Using Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Take a tablespoonful of the Pulmonic Syrup every two or three hours; when the cough is very troublesome, a wineglassful on going to bed will frequently prevent coughing all night.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are to be used according to circumstances; when the lungs are deeply diseased and the appetite nearly gone, it is best to begin with small doses, say one pill every night, or perhaps half a pill is sufficient, and although the patient may be feeble, yet it is necessary to empty the stomach of the slime to restore the appetite. Where disease is not so deeply seated, the cough may be troublesome; it is necessary to use the Pills freely, say from four to six once a week, and in some stubborn cases eight or ten are necessary, and one or two every night. They are perfectly harmless, and act more promptly on the liver than blue mass or calomel.

Two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused by a disordered state of the stomach and liver, and sometimes it takes a long time and heavy doses of the Pills to unlock the ducts of the gall-bladder, so that the bile can flow from the liver.

The Sea-weed Tonic is taken immediately after eating; a wineglass full is the proper dose, but less at a time will do when the stomach is very weak; it is perfectly harmless, and can be taken at any time, but it acts upon the food at once after eating, and it is a very palatable and gentle stimulant. Not only in Consumption, but these medicines are used for many other diseases; whenever the stomach and liver are in fault they are sure to remove it, and if these medicines are taken in any kind of reasonable time, there would be no call for Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Paralysis, Female Complaints, and all bilious or intermittent fevers, for nothing of this kind can occur when the liver and stomach are in a healthy condition. The Pills alone are sufficient to remove almost any ordinary kind of bilious derangements, and which must be done to feel well; eat good food, and have a good healthy stomach to digest it and make it into blood; this is all there is to be done in order to prevent all the above-named diseases, and that is all Dr. Schenck does to cure Consumption. Get the stomach and liver to work and make good blood, and the patient will grow in flesh, and the lungs will heal up.

When a person has Consumption, or even a cough, the stomach and liver are more or less in a torpid state; in fact, the inactive state of these organs is frequently the cause of the cough. When in this state mucus forms in the stomach. It gets loaded with slime, the appetite becomes poor, for there is no room for food; the mucus membrane of the bronchial tube becomes irritated and diseased, sympathetically, from a disordered stomach. Coated tongue, constipation, diarrhœa, headache, ulcerated throat, and canker, all proceed from the disordered state of the stomach and liver; and diseased lungs cannot be healed until those organs perform their healthy functions.

Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required in nearly every case of Consumption; for the appetite should be restored as soon as possible, in order to get the Pulmonic Syrup to act as an expectorant, to relieve the lungs of the mucus and matter. The Sea-weed Tonic will restore the appetite as soon as the Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, even when the bowels are regular, and often in diarrhœa. It is proper to take the Pills in small doses, especially if the appetite is poor. To take medicines to stop a cough, night sweats, creeping chills, will soon stop the patient. Such remedies mitigate the disease, but never cure. Make good, healthy blood, and that will heal the lungs, and all those symptoms will disappear, as they are all caused by diseased lungs. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also for sale by Druggists and Dealers.

Dr. SCHENCK'S next visit to NEW-YORK will be on TUESDAY, Jan. 5; Boston, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

Sold, also, wholesale and retail, by JOHN F. HENRY, successor to Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

ASTHMATIC FUMIGATOR, CIGARETTE relieves Asthma immediately. Cures colds, coughs, sore throat and all bronchial affections. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, No. 7 6th-av., and by other druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The Valuable Collection of BOOKS ON AMERICA, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ETC., BELONGING TO MR. T. H. MORRELL, Will be Sold at Auction, Without Reserve.

By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, January 12, 13 and 14, 1869, commencing each evening at 7 o'clock precisely.

Catalogues ready. Price 25 cents.

THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW FOR JANUARY, 1869. VOL. III, NO. 2, READY THIS DAY.

CONTENTS.

I.—Confinement of the Insane. II.—Government Loans. III.—The Mayor. IV.—Arbitration Clauses. V.—Digest of the English Law Reports. VI.—Digest of Cases Decided in the United States Supreme Court. VII.—Digest of State Reports. VIII.—Book Notices. IX.—List of New Law Books. X.—Summary of Events Published Quarterly.

Single numbers, $1 25. Yearly subscriptions $5, payable in advance. Bound volumes $6 each.

Published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

Morton and Thompson Given up by the Canadian Authorities—The Rivalries of the Detectives.

From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, Jan. 1.

The necessary papers having been made out by the Canadian authorities for the extradition of C. E. THOMPSON and ISAAC S. MORTON, the persons who are accused of having robbed the Merchants' Union Express Company on the morning of May 1 last, on the Hudson River Railroad, and forwarded to Sheriff MCEWEN, they will to-day be formally surrendered into the custody of the United States authorities for trial in the State of New-York. The prisoners will be conveyed to the Suspension Bridge by a Canadian officer, and there taken into custody by Col. R. M. RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary of the Express Company, and SAMUEL M. FELKER, the well-known Government detective, and his men.

These prisoners were some time since committed for extradition by Mr. MCMICKEN, at Sandwich, and were taken to Toronto on a writ of *habeas corpus*, where, after very able arguments on both sides, the Chief Justice decided against them. The case was then removed to a still higher tribunal, and up to a few days since, was pending there. The prisoners make no denial of their having taken the money belonging to the Express Company, and would some time since have voluntarily surrendered themselves for trial in the United States, provided some other person than PINKERTON or any of his men had been deputed to take them into custody. As their wish in this respect was not acceded to, they concluded to test their case bitterly, and although they had appealed, as before stated, as soon as an order was issued that Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. FELKER should receive them in behalf of the United States, they instructed their counsel at once to withdraw their appeal, and proposed to surrender themselves for trial. Thus, a lengthy litigation has been obviated and the prisoners will be speedily arraigned before a jury of their countrymen.

They objected seriously to being handled by any of PINKERTON'S men, because they feared that they were in some way identified with the Vigilance Committee that recently murdered RENO and ANDERSON. We have seen a letter written by MORTON, to the Attorney General of Canada, in which he sets forth his belief very conclusively, and asks, for himself and companion, that they shall have their rights as men, and get whatever belong to them as criminals. They offered to cross the border with Mr. FELKER, and as he was selected they withdrew all the objections they had previously made to leaving Canada. In connection with this case it may not be amiss to state that Mr. FELKER has already recovered a large amount of the property taken from the Express Company.

While on express robbery matters we may perhaps make an allusion to the case of RENO and ANDERSON, who were recently executed by an Indiana mob. Mr. FELKER, both before and since the murder of these men, offered to arrest the real robbers who committed the offence for which they were extradited—that is the robbery of the Adams' Express Company, near Mansfield, Ind., and also offered, in the same connection, to recover a large portion of the stolen bonds. He offered not only to do this, but to furnish positive proof of the guilt of the men whom he would arrest, and made propositions to this effect to Mr. GAITHER, representing the Express Company. Mr. GAITHER, however refused to entertain the propositions, giving as a reason that the Company had employed Mr. PINKERTON as their detective. Similar propositions were made by Mr. RUFFIN, Chief of Police at Cincinnati, and Col. WOOD, Chief of the National Bureau of Detectives—the latter in writing. A prominent detective assures us he represented to the Adams' Express Company that RENO and ANDERSON were not guilty of the Mansfield robbery, and went to Cincinnati and offered to arrest the real criminals immediately, provided consent would be given.

This information is given us in all apparent candor, and, in the absence of anything to the contrary, we are bound to believe it. This would certainly put a bad phase upon the hanging of RENO and ANDERSON, but justice ought to be done, though the heavens fall.

The Illinois River Improvement Convention.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 1.

The Convention at Peoria on Wednesday was well attended, and the proceedings marked with more than ordinary directness. The men who participated in it understood the subject, and their proposed plan of action is eminently practical. Two millions and a half of dollars will make the Illinois River navigable for eight months of the year to the terminus of the canal, and the Convention propose to confine their efforts to secure that much of the greatly needed work. The Convention seemed to be of the opinion that there was danger in asking too much of the Legislature, and consequently they propose to ask nothing beyond an appropriation to construct the necessary locks and dams to secure this river navigation. The whole scheme of cheap water transportation embraces several projects, among which the most prominent are:

1. The improvement of the Illinois River with six or seven locks and dams from the mouth to a point near the mouth of the Kankakee, estimated to cost $2,500,000.

2. The enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the same point, which will cost $10,000,000.

3. The construction of a canal from the Mississippi River, near Rock Island, to the Illinois River near Hennepin, with a navigable feeder to Rock River at Sterling and Dixon, to cost $400,000.

4. The improvement of the navigation of the Kankakee by a lock and dam, to cost $200,000.

FINANCIAL.

JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 30 Broadway and No. 5 New-st., New-York.
Buy and sell on commission, gold, Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers; make advances on approved securities.
S. FISHER JOHNSON,
CLARENCE S. DAY,
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BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

MIDLAND RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1869, on the bonds of the towns and cities, issued in aid of the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo.
W. M. CONKEY,
Treasurer New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.
OSWEGO, Dec. 28, 1868.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 26 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 26 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company, and inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.— NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) will be paid on presentation at this bank after that date.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house TUESDAY, 12th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, noon.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	109	....	5-20 Coupon, '67..	107¼	107⅜
Coupon, '81.....	111	111¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	107¼	107⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862.	106	....	10-40 Registered.	102⅝	103⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111¼	111¾	10-40 Coupon....	106	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107½	107⅞	Gold............	134⅞	135
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108½	108⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99	99¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	107	107¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.
Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.
Advances made on approved collaterals.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.
Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.
We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.
LOANS negotiated.

GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 214 BROADWAY.
NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.
DRAFTS FOR £1 AND MORE
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds,
due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government tax, also due Jan. 1, 1869.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD OF GEORGIA
Coupons of Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 31st December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 44 Hudson-st., New-York City, and the following taken therefrom: Twenty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 14,247, indorsed; also a receipt from same Company for ten shares of same stock; also, $100 Five-twenty United States Bond, No. 62,753, second series, 1862; also scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, 1868, No. 2,621, $2,000; No. 2,063, $460; No. 2,623, $100—60 per cent. 1867, No. 1,484, $3,290; also, two notes both dated New-York, 8th August, 1867, at four months, signed and indorsed by Herman Meyer; one for $1,704 42, the other for $1,704 41; also, our own check, No. 974, on the Irving National Bank for $1,094 78, (date and name blank;) also, our own check, No. 1,494, on the Central National Bank for $50, (date and name blank.) All persons are notified against purchasing or negotiating for the same, as notice has been duly given to stop payments and transfer thereon.
MEYER, DEUTSCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, No. 44 Hudson-st., Jan. 2, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN directors and three inspectors of election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of Wednesday, the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting for the election of Trustees, or transaction of other business, will be held at No. 29 Warren-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Masterton Smith & Sinclair Stone Dressing Company will be held at their works, foot of East 98th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees and transacting any other business which may come before the meeting. Polls to continue open to 12 M. By order of the Trustees. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors.
F. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR five Trustees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
WM. H. HOLLISTER, Secretary.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.
The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.
SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
The July, 1868, Interest on Virginia Bonds and Registered Stock, payable at Richmond; and January, 1869, Interest on Louisiana State Bonds, payable at New-Orleans, collected and returns made promptly.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupacca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."
The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.
The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $1,800,000, or about $12 per acre.
Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.
To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.
All money in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.
Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.
If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holder of the scrip uncanceled.
Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.
This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.
JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company *vs.* Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 5th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.
JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., Bankers:
Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Chicago City Tunnel.
Charleston Gas Light Company.
Alabama State Eight Per Cents.
Missouri State, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, "Convertible."
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Fifteen Per Cents.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway, corner of 42d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.—COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, and payable in New-York City, will be paid at the agency of the Bank of California, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., (free from tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.
A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 8th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.
A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 27, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 8th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 7, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Half-yearly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per Share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.
The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 9 until Jan. 21.
By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, proximo.
R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 18th day of January, 1869.
Transfer books will be closed until the 18th prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1869.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free of all taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until then.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of 60 cents per share, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 28th inst., at their office, No. 138 South 3d-st.
SAM'L DUTTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 896 Canal-st.
Cash Capital - - - - - - $150,000
Surplus - - - - - - - - 61,000
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED 1824. OFFICES: No. 191 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY-ST., NEW-YORK; No. 11 COURT-ST., CORNER REMSEN, BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1869.
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT. and Government tax (payable on demand) has this day been declared from the profits of the last six months.
TUNIS G. BERGEN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax.
GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and also Two (2) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, tugs and launches, for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 6, 1869, and an annual dividend of four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1869, both at the office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to holders of same as registered at closing of books, less the Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopen for transfer on the 18th of January next.
JOHN B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Dec. 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 19th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 23, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January next.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. (free) to stockholders of record at this date, payable on and after the 15th January. New-York stock will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for a period of sixty days, and thereafter only at the Company's office, Watertown.
J. A. LAWYER, Treasurer.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of $6 66-100 per cent., of which four per cent. will be paid to stockholders on and after the 11th inst., the balance, $2 66-100 per cent. having been applied to the payment of the County and City taxes, as assessed, upon stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed until 11th inst.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of Twenty per Cent., payable at their office in this City on the 12th day of January, 1869, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of Jan. 4 next.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 19th inst., and reopen on the morning of Jan. 4.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending 31st inst., has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1869, free of Government tax.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax), payable on and after FRIDAY, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 4, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from date until Jan. 2, 1869.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1869.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Jan. 4, 1869.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, FREE OF ALL TAXES, payable on and after MONDAY, 4th January next.
The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 4th January.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 4.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY— Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $2; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 45 Maiden-lane.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Eastern Dispensary will be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 4th inst., at the office, No. 57 Essex-st., up stairs.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PERSON TO adopt a male infant a few days old. Address AMERICUS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, for an interview.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 22, 1868.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF SOUTH 3D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.
An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum,
ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Fulton and Concord sts.
Dec 21, 1868.
Depositors in this bank are hereby notified that, in conformity with its by-laws and regulations, interest at the rate of
EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on their accounts not exceeding $1,000, and SEVEN per cent. per annum on those of greater amount, will be credited thereon on the 1st day of January, 1869, payable on and after the 19th day of that month.
A uniform rate of interest will, after the 31st inst., be allowed on accounts from $5 to $3,000, and at a rate of one per cent. per annum more than on larger sums.
HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York, (Opposite Cooper Institute.)
1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST, THE SAME as a deposit.
DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) will be paid depositors, on all sums entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.
INTEREST not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made NOW will draw interest from Jan. 1 at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 25, 1869.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month. Rate SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st of January.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.
Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,647,625 68.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSItors at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest the same as deposits of Jan. 1.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
CHAS. PECK, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KESLER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.
Interest begins the first of every month.
Deposits on or before Jan. 21 draw interest from the 1st.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
We have this day associated with us F. VAN SANDT LANE, and will continue the business of manufacturing patent and enameled leather, under the firm of BLANCHARD BRO. & LANE.
(Signed) N. F. BLANCHARD & BRO.
NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, is this dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO.,
for the purpose of transacting a dry goods, importing and jobbing business in the City of New-York, and have taken the store No. 355 Broadway, recently occupied by Strang & Adriance.
THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE,
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
JOSEPH B. LOOKWOOD,
EDWARD B. ADRIANCE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of J. RECKENDORFER & CO. has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH RECKENDORFER retiring. The remaining partners will settle the affairs of the late firm and sign in liquidation.
J. RECKENDORFER,
JOHN C. RICHARD,
BERNARD ILLFELDER, JR.,
HENRY BEROLZHEIMER,
LEOPOLD ILLFELDER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned will continue the importation of stationery under the firm name of ILLFELDER, RICHARD & CO. at the old stand, No. 60 John-st.
HENRY BEROLZHEIMER, LEOPOLD ILLFELDER, } Fürth, Bavaria.
JOHN C. RICHARD, BERNARD ILLFELDER, JR., } New-York,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—MR. GEO. D. PITKIN RETIRES from our firm this day.
BUTLER, PITKIN & CO.

THE REMAINING partners will continue the FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, and HOSIERY business at their old location, under the same firm name, No. 356 Broadway.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
Late with August Belmont & Co.
H. L. NICHOLAS,
Late with W. R. Travers, Esq.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF MR. THOMAS RAVEN, in the firm of RAVEN & BACON, ceases from this date. The remaining partners will continue the manufacture and sale of pianos at their warerooms, No. 645 Broadway, and at their factory, No. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., under the same style.
RICHARD RAVEN,
FRANCIS BACON,
WILLIAM H. KARR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of KEEN, GILLEY & GERMOND, expires this day by limitation. The business of Bankers and Stock Brokers will be continued from this date under the firm name of GILLEY & GERMOND, with J. NELSON TAPPAN as special partner.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.—No. 36 Broad-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of CROMMELIN & TILLINGHAST, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
R. O. CROMMELIN,
WM. E. TILLINGHAST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY associated my son, A. B. BAYLIS, JR., with me in business.
The firm hereafter will be A. B. BAYLIS & CO.
ABM. B. BAYLIS.
No. 17 WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 1, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A partnership, under the title of JOHNSON & DAY, for the transaction of a banking and stock commission business.
S. FISHER JOHNSON,
CLARENCE S. DAY,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE BLISS (OF THE LATE FIRM of George Bliss & Co.) has this day joined our New-York and London firms, which will be continued under the firm names of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, and L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO. London.
L. P. MORTON & CO.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 31, 1868.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1869.
JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of COLLIER & LUGAR, No. 176 Broadway, for the importation and sale of diamonds, watches and fine jewelry.
H. N. COLLIER,
late with Randall & Baremore.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. J. B. LUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of EDMUND YARD, JR. & CO., for the importation of white goods, laces, &c., at No. 84 Leonard-st.
EDMUND YARD, JR.,
WILLIAM W. YARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. JOHN O. WILLIS.

BANKING-HOUSE OF TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 17 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. ALEXANDER TAYLOR RETIRES THIS DAY from our firm. ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., is this day admitted a partner in our firm.
TAYLOR BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business.
Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

OFFICE OF GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. HENRY N. TITUS IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date.
GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE W. DIX, NOW REPRESENTING us in Europe, is a partner in our firm from this date.
DIX & MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE A. SOPER WITHDRAWS from our firm from this date, on account of ill health.
JOHN A. ISELIN & CO.

No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. BENJ. F. WEEMS HAS AN INTERest in our house from this date.
J. N. EWELL & CO.

MR. WILLIAM D. WADE IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. H. D. WADE & CO.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES GONSER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 3, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FERGUSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated, New-York, 186 .
d21-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB OTTENHEIMER vs. HIRAM COHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Hiram Cohen, in said district, one of the bankrupts herein, duly declared a bankrupt, upon the petition of Jacob Ottenheimer, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors of said petitioner, or the firm of Cohen & Ottenheimer, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.
d21-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERRICO BENDELARI, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Errico Bendelari, of Castleton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, who had carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing his petition herein, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ J. FRIEDMAN and ABRAHAM J. FRIEDMAN, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moritz J. Friedman and Abraham J. Friedman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868. ROBERT J. HOGUET,
ja4-law3wM* Assignee.

NO. 1,611.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH D. CROCKETT and CHRISTIAN F. SCHRAMME, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph D. Crockett and Christian F. Schramme, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d28-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES COLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Cole, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for an adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; that said hearing has been adjourned from the 19th day of January, 1869, to said 4th day of February, 1869.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1869.
ja4-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE ROBERTS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George Roberts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 22d day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d28-law3wM* No. 203 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK LEWIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Frederick Lewis, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a Protestant, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle, if necessary; good reference. Inquire at No. 219 Madison-av., for two days, from 11 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, one who understands shirt-polishing and French fluting, and all kinds of fineries done up in magnificent style; no objection to go out by the day. Call or address No. 427 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Ring third bell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 342 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., one pair of stairs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or to travel with a lady; understands hair-dressing; or as ladies' maid; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse, who has had the entire care of infants many years; is capable to wait on an invalid lady; is a good sewer; the best reference. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., near 30th-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as experienced cook in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st., one flight of stairs up.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pastries; wages $12. Call at 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to do the housework for a small family; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 194 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation; best of City references; is a first-class cook; will assist in the washing; moderate wages. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to procure a situation for a chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Apply from 10 till 2, at No. 51 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERstands her business thoroughly will go out by the day or week in private families. Call at or address No. 144 East 28th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; would be willing to assist in whatever is required; good City reference. Call at No. 258 3d-av., corner 23d-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 153 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY—Private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses please notice, they can be supplied with smart, competent, well-recommended help, of all nations and professions; housekeepers, family seamstresses, invalid and children's nurses, dressmakers and operators, linen and storeroom women, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, first-class cooks and good plain cooks, washers and ironers, smart girls for general housework, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls; have good references; will be found willing and obliging; good situations more of an object than high wages. Employers in want of such help can be well supplied at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., third floor, up stairs.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., may be found a large number of first-class servants, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, cooks, chambermaids, &c., Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch or Irish, can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S large first-class Employment Office, (established fifteen years,) No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

ALL WELL RECOMMENDED SERVANTS promptly furnished for every capacity at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a Scotchman; married, without incumbrance; the wife, an American, would go as chambermaid or seamstress; both have the best of City references. Call or address D. T., No. 411 East 14th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first class man; has lived with some of the first noblemen and gentlemen of Europe; understands his business thoroughly; no incumbrance; good City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, (German;) understands his business thoroughly; a good City driver, careful and obliging; has good references. Address COACHMAN, No. 322 West 38th-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 35 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and is worthy of the situation. Call or address J. S., No. 165 West 31st-st., in the stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR porter in a store or office, by a reliable man, who has been for the past season in employ of Mr. Vail, Bank of Commerce, to whom, by permission, he refers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call at or address J. S., No. 26 East 34th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take care of place, by a single man; City or country; good reference. Address W. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PERSONS WISHING SITUATIONS AS tellers, bookkeepers or clerks in the Union-square National Bank, of the City of New-York, may hand their applications, with reference, to JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-st., DAVID KOHLER, LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, Committee of Directors.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING AN EXTENSIVE City acquaintance desires a position, to sell goods on commission, in a large importing house; none but those who are importing large and full lines of shawls, silks and laces need answer. Address O., Box No. 4,045 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, PORter, or in any similar capacity, by a respectable young man with best of City references. Address G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN FOR our various
DEPARTMENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Apply by letter, with references, to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS five waitresses; also chambermaids, waitresses, four excellent cooks, nurses and seamstresses; all good English, American, Irish, Scotch, &c., cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

TO STONE MASONS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD stone masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; none but temperate men, and who can bring good recommendations, will answer. Apply at No. 310 3d-av.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age, who writes well and can furnish good references, in a broker's office; one just from school preferred. Address PETROLEUM, Box 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON NECKties, scarfs, &c. No. 78 Franklin-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE............LEMARIE............SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT............SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE...........SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.......ROUSSEAU...........SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3
RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10

Chief Cabin Cabin..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........80

TO PARIS.

Cabin Cabin Passage..........145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

ACADIA.........Jan. 2 | BRITANNIA.........Jan. 30
IOWA...........Jan. 16 | UNITED KINGD'M..Feb. 6
CALEDONIA......Jan. 23 | EUROPA............Feb. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS,

MINNESOTA.......2,965 tons.......Jan. 6, at —
COLORADO........3,615 tons.......Jan. 20, at —
NEBRASKA........3,392 tons.......Jan. 27, at —
MANHATTAN.......2,965 tons.......Feb. 3, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, of WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, Thompson, Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA.........Jan. 7 | TRIPOLI.........Jan. 28
ALEPPO..........Jan. 14 | PALMYRA.........Feb. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin..........$80, Gold.
Steerage.......$30, Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA..........................Saturday, Jan. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax) Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Saturday, Jan. 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...............Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 9, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ALASKA sails on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. Friday, 8th inst. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. H. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Jan. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 21.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. H. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine side-wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. S. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. DE SOTO follows..........Jan. 16

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES..........NELSON..........SATURDAY, Jan. 9
MARIPOSA........KEMBLE..........SATURDAY, Jan. 16

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage, $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,

NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where through tickets can be purchased. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson, at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and Boston. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via R., W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sunday.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

ACADEMY OF MODERN LANGUAGES. NO. 25 BOND-ST.

In classes or private lessons, French language and literature, Latin, Greek. Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, French, German and literature. Prof. A. ENGEL, Italian language and literature. Prof. ANTONIO BIAGGI.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL. Four vacancies after the Holidays. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 169 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The new term recitations will commence on TUESDAY A. M., Jan. 5. Persons desiring admission to any of the classes will present themselves in the Council Room on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 9½ A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

TO MOTHERS.—HOME EDUCATION.—Method especially adapted to delicate, precocious children, graduating young ladies—or adults; great progress in three months. No. 56 West 44th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. KINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF English, mathematics, Latin, French, &c., desires a position, public or private. Address BETA, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES A few pupils in French and music. Address Miss L. R., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward. Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 49 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 124 and 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices, at KLABER'S manufactory, No. 87 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 23d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at fair prices; rooms large and well furnished; at private, at No. 30 Great Jones-st.; fine mention next for a physician.

NO. 32 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $6. Address B. Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A large room, with hot and cold water and full board. Address, stating terms and particulars, W. J. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

NO. 79 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

WANTED—BOARD IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, in exchange for teaching music, or French, or German. Hoboken preferred. The lady has been teaching several years. Address S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, or single, with board, permanent or transient; private table if desired.

TO LET—AT NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms, convenient for housekeeping, with or without board.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS, (to be of any required weights.)

3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
800 reams Cover Paper, measuring 21x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.

3,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

1,000 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.

800 reams, measuring 28x26 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.

660 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.

500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING, FORTIETH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Joint Committee of Public Printing of the Fortieth Congress, third session, invite sealed proposals until the 14th of January, 1869, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress, in accordance with the following section of an act approved July 20th, 1868:

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed from and after the 4th day of March next, and the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for the publication of the actual proceedings and debates in Congress, upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by them, and shall also ascertain the cost of such publication by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and shall report as soon as practicable such proposals and estimate of cost, together with a bill to provide for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress.

The joint committee have adopted the present plan of publication, in a daily paper containing no political matter, and subsequently, after revision, in a quarto form, but they also invite propositions for publication in other forms, as the whole subject is to be laid before Congress for its final approval and action.

All proposals should embrace: First, the furnishing of a corps of reporters for each House, acceptable to its Committee on Printing, and sufficiently large to report the debates promptly.

Second—The publication of the debates in a daily paper, to contain no political matter, to be issued in time to be sent from Washington by the earliest mails leaving on the morning of its publication; the proposition to state the kinds of type to be used, and the price per thousand ems, including all changes, corrections and additions to matter put into type; also, the prices for the publication of written or printed matter not reported; and also the weight, size and quality of the paper to be used.

The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each number of the paper so printed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Third—The transpositions of the reports so printed into quarto form, without any extra charges for corrections, and the cost of printing this quarto edition on paper to be furnished by Congress, including dry-pressing and delivery for binding. The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each signature of the quarto edition so printed and dry-pressed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Fourth—Persons making proposals will state whether or not they propose to make any additional charges for mailing the daily edition, messengers, indexing the quarto edition, waiting for copy, or any other service connected with the reporting and publication of the debates; and if they do, to state what those charges will be, with the understanding that no claim will be made for remuneration or extra compensation in any shape beyond what is embraced in the proposals.

No proposal will be received unless accompanied with a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $25,000 that the bidder or bidders shall execute the work if the Joint Committee on Public Printing desire to make the contract with him or them, and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making it can command the necessary facilities, and are practically acquainted with the business of publication.

The joint committee will furnish any desired information that they may possess concerning these proposals, on application to John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for the Publication of the Debates in Congress," and addressed to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,480,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for the delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c. &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co. Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS.

IMMENSE STOCK. GREAT BARGAINS. 100 sleighs, 1,000 straps, bells, harness, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway. A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS; horse 7 years old, sixteen hands high, sound and kind in all harness; suitable for cart or truck. Call at JAMES N. McLARNEY'S drug store, No. 583 3d-av., yesterday.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE; A GOOD driver and speedy. Also a three-quarter road wagon and single harness, in good condition. To be sold on account of owner's sickness. No. 58 Greenpoint-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

A BARGAIN—A LARGE, YOUNG, HEAVY sorrel, 16-hands draught horse, pony built, $125; also, two good work horses, 15 and 16 hands high, $65 and $85; all sound and kind. No. 422 West 13th-st.

STALLS TO LET.—GOOD BRICK STABLE. O. SHELLARD, No. 387 East 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. W. B. Gill, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, on account of the United States, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry-road, in the City of Philadelphia, Penn., on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., the following-named articles of damaged clothing and equipage, rags, &c., &c., viz.:

29 Forage Caps,	20 Haversacks,
23 Blankets, woolen,	897 Knapsacks, strapped,
374 Uniform Coats,	2,700 Ax Handles,
65 Uniform Jackets, cavalry,	62 Hatchet Handles,
	411 Camp Colors,
1,333 Uniform Jackets, light artillery,	2 Storm Flags,
	34 Canteens, complete,
819 Great Coats, horsemen,	221 Trumpet and Bugle Cords and Tassels,
30 Great Coats, footmen,	2,738 pounds Burlaps, old,
64 pair Trousers, horsemen,	1,169 pounds Cuttings, white cotton,
292 pair Trousers, footmen,	10,161 pounds Cuttings, old tent,
157 Sack Coats, lined,	2,355 pounds Paper, old,
16 Sack Coats, unlined,	1,463 pounds Rope, old,
479 Shirts, flannel and knit,	7,974 pounds Scraps, iron,
	288 pounds Scraps, old knapsacks,
609 pair Drawers,	
167 pair Stockings,	600 Boxes, old,

1 lot Lumber, old; also, a quantity of Chevrons, Feathers, Fifes, Scales, Drums, &c., &c.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above mentioned, and continue from day to day until the whole of the property advertised is sold.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

All property purchased must be removed within five days from the date of the sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at that of the Military Storekeeper at the Schuylkill Arsenal. D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, (MONDAY,) Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

250 cases Fresh Valencia Oranges,
50 kegs Malaga Grapes,
40 frails Dates.

For account of the United States Government, by order of the Collector of the Port:

14 demijohns Brandy.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE LEASE, fixtures and furniture of the "Occidental," late "Wyoming Hotel," No. 333 Greenwich-st.

ALLEN & BROWN will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the lease, fixtures and furniture contained in the building No. 333 Greenwich-st., known as the late "Wyoming Hotel." Sale positive, to the highest bidder. By order of the mortgagee.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct16-lawto21jan.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:15 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent. NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL, From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

GENEVIEVE—TWELFTH WEEK.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU

Positively last three nights of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. THIS (MONDAY), TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, last nights of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, with its immense cast and splendid mise en scene. Mme. ROSE-BELL being indisposed Mlle. DESCLAUZAS will assume the part of Drogan. Debut of the new Prima Donna, MLLE. RIZARELLI AS GENEVIEVE. Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, (original role of Pitou,) with the entire strength of the company, comprising 140 persons.

Herve's renowned opera bouffe, L'ŒIL CREVE, will be produced, for the first time in America, next Thursday.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'ŒIL CREVE.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU

First production in America of HERVE'S celebrated opera bouffe, L'ŒIL CREVE, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, AT 8. Words and music by the same author.

Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that the second novelty of the season at the Theatre Francais, after the incomparable success of Genevieve de Brabant, will be the production of

L'ŒIL CREVE,

to be presented for the first time before the American public.

In announcing this chef d'oeuvre of the gifted composer Herve, it is proper to observe that to him belongs the credit of having originated the school of modern French opera now so universally recognized under the name of opera bouffe, and it was the success of Herve's brilliant example that tempted Offenbach to become his potent rival.

L'ŒIL CREVE,

with a most powerful cast and with that inimitable brilliance of mise en scene of which the Theatre Francais has become so celebrated, WILL BE PRODUCED NEXT THURSDAY.

The cast will comprise Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Petit, together with the entire strength of the company, comprising 140 persons.

Seats for the first three nights of L'ŒIL CREVE can now be secured after 9½, half price.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE. Fifteenth week, and last but three, of the brilliant engagement of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE. EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, ERNANI; Or the HORN OF A DILEMMA, supported by the whole strength of the company. To commence with THE QUIET FAMILY.

Other afternoons, MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, KATE KEARNY AND POPULAR FARCE.

At all hours of the day, in the Museum and Lecture-room, COM. FOOTE, MISS NESTELE and LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA, MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, 1,000,000 curiosities, and just added, THE INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER, part beast and part fish, is over 33 feet in length, and girts 21 feet, valued by its owner at $30,000.

THE TAMMANY, THE TAMMANY.

INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE,
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE,
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1869.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1869.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1869.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
FULL PROGRAMME IN THE GRAND THEATRE.
FULL PROGRAMME IN THE GRAND THEATRE.
FULL PROGRAMME IN THE GRAND THEATRE.
TWO HUNDRED ARTISTS.
TWO HUNDRED ARTISTS.
AN ARMY OF NEW FACES.
AN ARMY OF NEW FACES.
IMMENSE VARIETY.
IMMENSE VARIETY.
EVERYTHING ENTIRELY NEW.
EVERYTHING ENTIRELY NEW.
ADMISSION
ADMISSION
ADMISSION
ADMISSION
FIFTY CENTS.
FIFTY CENTS.
FIFTY CENTS.
FIFTY CENTS.

Second Orchestra Circle and Balcony, fifty cents extra. Box office sheets ready and seats for sale at the box office, Tammany and at the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The inauguration programme will commence at 7½ precisely. Doors open at 7 precisely.

The Address ten minutes later.

Doors open at 7 precisely.

The TAMMANY is the MAMMOTH PALACE adjoining the Academy of Music, in 14th-st., and is easily accessible by the 14th-st. cars, Broadway cars, 4th-av. cars, 3d-av. cars, and all Broadway stages.

AUDIENCES of the THEATRES and MINSTREL HALLS will please notice that subsequent to the close of these programmes THE TAMMANY offers SEVERAL FEATURES OF RARE EXCELLENCE. As the programme at the Tammany consists of varieties, none of which occupy more than three-quarters of an hour, carriages may be ordered for any hour which pleases the visitors.

1869. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 1869.

LA COTERIE GRAND FANCY DRESS HOP, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1869.

Under the auspices of the gentlemen connected with the offices of the Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Hoffman House and Coleman House, where tickets can be obtained.

MUSIC.

Chef d'Orchestre..........Harvey B. Dodworth
Directors of Promenade Bands, P. Lesch and T. J. Dodworth
Director of Military Band..........E. Myer

DECORATIONS:

Scenic artists..........Dunbar and White
Singing birds, perfumed jets d'eau, Goldsberger and Fortunio
Chandeliers..........Kitchen & Co
Gas ornamentations..........M. L. Curtis & Co
Floral emblems, wreaths, bouquets, &c., Mme. L. Schmidt and Son
Le Papier sur le plancher..........H. Mattack
Caterers..........Bladen & Hennin
Costumers..........Seaver and Bolwell

OFFICERS:

G. E. SIMONS..........President
G. S. ADAMS..........Vice-President
E. H. ROGERS, Jr..........Secretary
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr..........Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

PETER E. ABEL and HARRY C. RISLEY.

MANAGERS:

K. B. GEORGE, S. S. JONES, O. T. JONES, S. B. CHAFFEE, O. H. KING, R. L. TRACY, A. J. HUNTOON, T. THOMPSON, A. C. FOSTER.

Private Boxes can now be secured at the office of the Fifth-av. Hotel.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND CARNIVAL OF THE CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1869, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Which will be the event of the season.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.,

OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at both of which, as well as every night at 8, will be presented

A RARE COMBINATION OF BRILLIANT AND VARIED ATTRACTIONS, introducing the entire strength of THE MOST COMPLETE TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS, GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS AND PANTOMIMISTS ever brought together on this continent.

CONTINUED AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the intensely amusing GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE,
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE,
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE,
nightly received by crowded audiences with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, THE MOST DARING OF LADY RIDERS, in her wonderful and unapproachable act upon A FIERY BAREBACK STEED. SUPERB HORSEMANSHIP AND WONDERS OF ATHLETIC SKILL by all the leading artists of the GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

A NOVEL FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT will open at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9. Look out for it.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT Closing Out Sale,

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Bargains in Bombazines, Poplins, Reps, Alpacas, Lustre Cords, Crepes, Black Silks, &c., &c. Also a great variety of Second Mourning Goods.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 BROADWAY, Between Spring and Prince sts.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

GREAT SACRIFICE.—J. R. TERRY HAVING CONCENTRATED HIS IMMENSE AND CHOICE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE FURS AT HIS UPTOWN STORE, IS NOW OFFERING THEM AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.

THE PRICES WILL ASTONISH YOU.

J. R. TERRY, NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

R. H. MACY.
R. H. DRY GOODS MACY.
R. H. AND MACY.
R. H. FANCY GOODS. MACY.
R. H. MACY.
R. H. AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY.
R. H. 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILDREN'S real kid; ladies' 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

REWARDS.

REWARD.—A REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid from the "Metropolitan Reward Fund" to the person or persons who shall furnish information which shall secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, in front of No. 42 East 12th-st., on the 31st December, 1868, at about 7 o'clock P. M., feloniously robbed, assaulted and wounded Charles M. Rogers, of which wounds said Charles M. Rogers died on the 1st of January, 1869.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police. JAN. 2, 1869. S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk, M. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA of Offenbach's last great success, which is now attracting the greatest crowds to the Theatre des Varietes, the Opera Bouffe, in three acts,

LA PERICHOLE.

La Perichole..........Mlle. Irma
Piquillo..........Mr. Aujac
Don Andres..........Mr. Leduc
Panatellas..........Mr. Lagriffoul
Don Pedro..........Mr. Edgard
Marquis de Tarapote..........Mr. Francis
First Notary..........Mr. Hamilton
Second Notary..........Mr. Gaidon
Guadalena..........Mlle. Rose
Berginella..........Mlle. Tholer
Mastrilla..........Mlle. Cadio

DE ROSA IN A NEW AND PICTURESQUE INDIAN BALLET. SUPERB COSTUMES. EXQUISITE SCENERY. STRIKING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, 22 Broad-st.

PAREPA-ROSA—STEINWAY HALL.

PAREPA-ROSA'S CONCERTS. D. DE VIVO, Manager.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, the great favorite and most popular cantatrice, on her triumphant return to New-York, overland from California, after an unparalleled successful season of opera and concerts in the Pacific Coast and Western States, will give in the City of her former triumphs positively only ONE GRAND CONCERT, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, English Tenor; Sig. P. FERRANTI, the brilliant baritone; Mr. PATTISON, the distinguished pianist; Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, accompanist, and Mr. J. LEVY, from London, the greatest cornet-a-piston player in the world, engaged at great expense expressly for Parepa-Rosa's concert season.

Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50.

The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To defeat speculators, no more than six tickets will be sold to any one person.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL. THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Jan. 4 at 8. LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT. AND CLOSE OF THE SEASON. GREAT COMBINATION COMPANY. MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENTS. CONTINUED SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES BY THE GREAT STAR ARTISTS.

The entire establishment is beautifully decorated.

EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS in the WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL.

THE MUSIC FROM THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, THE WORLD-FAMED ARTISTE ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

THEODORE ZANFRETTA, THE CELEBRATED GYMNAST AND PANTOMIMIST, together with his WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS. MASTER GEORGE, AGED EIGHT YEARS, The greatest juvenile gymnast in the world. THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE, animated by a thousand automatic figures, and a great variety of other entertainments.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS. STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 4 and 5,

assisted by the following artists:

Miss S. W. BARTON, (of Boston,) Soprano.
Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone.
Mr. JAMES H. WILSON, Pianist, from the Leipsic Conservatory of Music, his first appearance in this City. And a FULL ORCHESTRA, under the conductorship of Herr CARL BERGMANN.

The GRAND PIANO used at these concerts has recently been constructed upon entirely new principles by Mr. OLE BULL, and will be for the first time exhibited before the public.

Admission..........ONE DOLLAR
Reserved seats..........ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF

Tickets for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, the Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; and at the hall on the evenings of the entertainment.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock precisely. T. R. TURNBULL, Business Manager.

"NO CARDS."

MR. DE CORDOVA will deliver his humorous lecture, "MISS JONES' WEDDING," "NO CARDS," at Steinway Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

In order to meet the requirements of the times, the price of admission on this special occasion will be 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents more, which should be secured immediately at either of the following ticket offices, viz: Nos. 114, 174, 481 and 701 Broadway; also at the Fifth-av. and Metropolitan Hotel ticket-offices. Tickets will be sold at Steinway Hall only on the evening of lecture, if any then remain unsold.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S SECOND AND FINAL COURSE OF READINGS will take place in the Theatre of the Union League Club, on MONDAY, (4TH,) TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

Mr. VANDENHOFF will on MONDAY EVENING, for the first time, read from THACKERAY'S VANITY FAIR, and from DICKENS. MONDAY—THACKERAY and DICKENS. VANITY FAIR and WINKLE'S MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

Tickets at McFarland's, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway.

TUESDAY—SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS.

JOHN B. GOUGH

will deliver his celebrated lecture on LIGHTS AND SHADES OF LONDON LIFE, at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1869.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. To be obtained of J. R. Terry, No. 420 Broadway and No. 19 Union-square; W. Foster, Jr., Bible House; George W. Cross, No. 130 Nassau-st.; P. W. Derham, No. 15 Nassau-st.; Kelly & Potter, No. 15 3d-av.; and at the door. Lecture to commence at 8 P. M.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL, IN AID OF THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE LATE NEW-YORK (Volunteer) FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, Five Dollars; extra ladies' tickets, Two Dollars. Can be obtained from the members of the Committee or from the officers.

JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER.—The East River Bridge; A Talk with our Readers; The Old and the New; Facts and Realities, and other interesting articles will be found in the first number of JOHNSON & MILLER'S CITY AND COUNTRY REAL ESTATE REGISTER, issued THIS MORNING, for free circulation at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE B. CLAFLIN, EDWARD E. EAMES and EDWARD W. BANCROFT, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR JOHNSTON, defendant.—Place of trial City and County of New-York.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty-one 84-100 dollars, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 8, 1868.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1869, nunc pro tunc, as of Aug. 19, 1868.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, jat-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 335 6th-av., corner 26th-st., patentees and sole manufacturers of cuckoo clocks, and agents for all American watches, diamonds and gold jewelry, silver and plated ware, wholesale and retail.

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The 88th to 91st representation of G. L. FOX'S universally popular pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY. The incomparable American Pantomimist, GEO. L. FOX, as Clown.

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Look out for the locomotive, and secure your seats.

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Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

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MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4, 1869.

Lord Lytton's Great Comedy of MONEY.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. MATTHEWS, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. S. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. G. MELTON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5, MONEY.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THURSDAY, JAN. 7, MONEY.
FRIDAY, JAN. 8, MONEY.

In preparation, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Box-book for Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS now open.

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The great scenes of the UNDERGROUND RAILWAY, THE RAILROAD STATION, THE SILVER HELL, THE CONCERT HALL SCENE, and that strange scene under BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, with its houseless lodgers of vagrants and waifs. London grandeur in sight, and the wife's attempted suicide.

THE SCENERY IS ALL TRUE TO LONDON IN THE YEAR 1868.

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Crowded to see DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR as the Gendarmes. Genevieve De Bryant, Unsworth and Eugene's Burlesque Italian Opera, TROVATORE. Master Raphael De Solla, the Infant Tenor. Eugene's Burlesque African Ballet Troupe. Dan Bryant as the LIVE INGIN Every Night. Trovatore, GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, Trovatore.

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JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER AN oration on "Temperance" THIS EVENING at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

UNITED PROTESTANT AND ORANGE SOIREE, under the auspices of Derry Walls Lodge, will be held at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses, music and singing. Tickets $1 each, at the door.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION of Pictures and Sculptures is now open DAY and EVENING, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MUSICAL.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR from the 1st of April next, a furnished house on the Hudson River, between Fort Washington and Riverdale. The house must be nicely furnished, of moderate size, and command a good view of the river. There must be a stable, with room for four horses, and at least one acre of ground round the house. Anyone having such a place, may address H., Box No. 4,393 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT, for one or more years, a suite of unfurnished apartments, suitable for house-keeping purposes, by a family of four adults; one room on first floor for office required; must be between Lexington and 6th avs., and 20th and 40th sts; terms must be stated. Address S., Box No. 811 Post Office.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

Remonstrance Against the Proposed Removal of the New-York Hospital.

To the Governors of the New-York Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned physicians and surgeons of the institution under your charge have been informed that you have resolved to lease its present site on Broadway, and that the proposition to remove the hospital to Bloomingdale finds favor with the majority of your Board.

Against this proposed change of location we beg leave to enter our respectful remonstrance, and to invite your earnest attention to the following considerations, upon which our remonstrance is based:

In a communication which the physicians and surgeons had the honor to lay before your Board more than a year ago, when the question of the removal to Bloomingdale was first agitated, we dwelt upon the important position which the New-York Hospital has occupied from its foundation as an asylum for cases of surgical accident and acute disease, requiring prompt succor and watchful care. Its location, in the centre of a dense and rapidly increasing population, made it for years the most important charity in the City, and the great number and variety of the cases of disease and injury which have been treated in its wards have secured for it a higher and more extended reputation than has ever been enjoyed by any similar institution in the country. The care of chronic and incurable cases has always been regarded as foreign to the functions of this hospital. The system of regular inspection and supervision by the Governors themselves, and the daily attendance of the physicians and surgeons, have been rendered necessary by the large number of surgical injuries and acute diseases which have always occupied its wards. The removal of the hospital to Bloomingdale, however, must convert it into an asylum for chronic and incurable invalids. Instead of being surrounded, as it has been for many years, by a dense population, and easy of access for the victims of the accidents and diseases which are incidental to commercial and manufacturing interests, it would for many years find itself isolated in a scarcely settled region, and for some time, certainly, cut off from easy and rapid communication with those districts of the City where accidents and the conditions that produce disease chiefly occur.

It may be urged that the growth of the City will soon absorb Bloomingdale, and that the means of rapid transit, already contemplated between the upper and lower parts of the island, will make it accessible. But, though the most sanguine expectations in regard to the development of the City above the Central Park, within the next five years, should be realized, it is probable that the contiguity of the Bloomingdale property to the Park and the projected boulevards, will establish a neighborhood that is not likely to need or encourage such an institution as its founders intended the New-York Hospital to be. As illustrations of the imperative necessity of such a hospital as the one under your control in the lower part of the town, the recent explosion of the steam fire-engine in the Bowery, and the late ferry disaster, might be cited. The victims of such accidents as these would hardly have been taken to Bloomingdale under the most favorable conditions for transportation; the number of transfers necessary and the time consumed would have seriously imperiled their comfort, if not their chances of life. Such disasters as these are not uncommon in the records of the New-York Hospital, and a host of witnesses, living and dead, have testified their grateful appreciation of the prompt succor received within its walls.

But there is another consideration which, in the opinion of the physicians and surgeons, militates strongly against the removal of the hospital to Bloomingdale; we refer to the loss, which would thereby ensue, of the beneficent influence which this institution has always exercised as a clinical school. As the successors of the long line of distinguished teachers who have shed renown upon the New-York Hospital, we may be pardoned for speaking earnestly upon this point.

The Governors of the hospital have always exhibited the most enlightened liberality in encouraging the cause of clinical education; not only by allowing the free admission of students from all the colleges, but by making generous provision for the keeping of records, the establishment of a library and a pathological cabinet. The results of their encouragement are to be found in the deservedly high and widely extended reputation of their institution as a clinical school. In all parts of the country witnesses could be found to testify to the lessons of inestimable value learned in its wards, and the contributions which its experience has made to the literature of the profession are found in many of the standard books and journals throughout Europe and this country.

It is evident that in the adoption of every measure for the cultivation and diffusion of the clinical privileges of the hospital, the Governors have recognized the mutual advantages which such a course conferred upon the patients and the public; securing at once for their patients the benefit of the highest professional skill, and extending at the same time to the public the blessings conferred by intelligent experience and scientific improvements. It may be safely affirmed that all true progress in the medical and surgical art has been mainly due to the opportunities afforded by hospitals of studying disease on a large scale and under uniform conditions. The recognition of this fact has led to the encouragement of clinical instruction in all the large hospitals in Europe and in this country; and in many of the large cities of Europe hospitals have colleges connected with them—an alliance which certainly presents inestimable advantages both for science and humanity.

If the New-York Hospital is removed to Bloomingdale, it will be so remote from the medical colleges, and is likely to be so changed in its character that, for many years at least, it will exercise no influence as a clinical school, and its honorable fame as such must become a record of the past. We believe the public, as well as the profession, will contemplate this result with profound regret, and, on the other hand, that the rebuilding of the institution within the limits of the populous portion of the City will secure for it the cordial sympathy and support of all classes of citizens. A third objection to the removal to Bloomingdale, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, is the unhealthiness of that portion of the island. The malarial character of the soil is well known, and it must be a long time before a proper system of drainage and sewerage can reclaim the locality from this morbific influence. Diseases of malarial origin are not unfrequent among the patients of the asylum, while there is scarcely a family in the vicinity that has not suffered more or less from them. The work of grading, the laying out of streets and the sewering of this part of the island will doubtless aggravate seriously the existing malarial influence of the region. The building of a hospital, intended for patients suffering from surgical injuries and acute diseases, in such a locality might be justified by necessity in a military campaign, but could hardly be defended in a community which is able to respect sanitary laws.

In the fourth place, the physicians and surgeons wish to call the attention of the Governors to the imperative necessity, existing and prospective, of a large hospital on the western side of the City, and at a point not higher up than Twenty-third or Thirty-fourth-street. It is important for many reasons that hospital accommodations in a large city should be proportional to the density of the population, and so distributed as to afford prompt and accessible relief in the regions where they are most needed. A glance at the topography of New-York, in regard to its hospitals, will show that, leaving out the dispensaries, all the hospital accommodation, east of Broadway, as the dividing line, is furnished by Bellevue Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, the German Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, and the Colored Home; while west of Broadway, on the other hand, we have the New-York Hospital, St. Vincent and the Mount Sinai Hospitals, the two latter being small and denominated institutions. Should the New-York Hospital, therefore, be removed to Bloomingdale, it will leave a population of over 300,000 without any accessible hospital accommodation, except such as can be afforded by St. Vincent and the Jews' Hospitals. When we consider the amount of shipping harbored on the North River shores, the number of commercial warehouses and manufacturing establishments, and the important railway depots embraced in the lower western half of the City, and in Jersey City and Hoboken, it is impossible to overestimate the importance of having a large hospital near at hand, to meet the emergencies in the way of accidents and disease incidental to such a region.

In conclusion, the physicians and surgeons beg that you will give the objections which have been stated to the proposition to remove the hospital to Bloomingdale a fair and earnest consideration. They would respectfully recall to your mind the fact that the institution was originally proposed, and the charter for its foundation obtained, through the efforts of medical men, and that its distinction, as well as the charities it has dispensed, are largely due to the fidelity and self-sacrificing devotion of its physicians and surgeons.

We realize the necessity of a wise administration of the financial interests of the institution; at the same time we cannot believe it is necessary to sacrifice for a period of years the usefulness of the hospital to the securing of prospective wealth. We believe the interests of science and the needs of suffering humanity are paramount to all other considerations, and we respectfully ask for them your earnest attention.

Signed by Drs. W. H. Van Buren, Parker, Halsted, Stevens, Sands, Allen, Krackowizer, Buck, Peters, Markoe, Cock, Buckley, W. H. Draper, How, M. Smith, Hackley and McLane.

Workingwoman's Home.

This interesting establishment is well worth a visit to those interested in the problem of cheap living. The Workingwoman's Home was established in October, 1867, with the idea of entertaining workingwomen at very low rates of living, it being expected that large numbers would resort thither. It could accommodate five hundred persons, but there have never been more than two hundred and fifty residing in the house at one time, notwithstanding that board of excellent quality, including washing, are obtained at $3 50 to $3 50 a week, with the use of baths, fine parlors, newspapers and a library. The reasons are stated to be partly that the establishment is supposed to be eleemosynary, partly on account of its location at No. 45 Elizabeth-street, but chiefly because no male boarders are received. Women prefer boarding where they can enjoy the social converse of men, and although gentleman visitors are allowed in the parlors until 10 o'clock at night, yet that is not deemed sufficient. They are desired at table, and as constant residents, and, on this account, many women pay higher prices for board elsewhere. The question of admitting male boarders is in progress of discussion by the trustees and the manager, Mr. Field. The great cheapness and comfort of the Home would attract many applications if this project should be carried out. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed there at the close of New-Year's Day. Tableaux and a masquerade took place, and the dancing was quite spirited. Many gentlemen were present. The boarders now number two hundred and twenty-five. At the low prices mentioned the running expenses of the house are paid, but not the interest on the cost of the property. An addition of boarders, to the amount of four hundred, would more than cover this deficit.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Stability in Forms of Government—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Hopkins.

Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President of Williams College, yesterday, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, repeated a discourse delivered at the quarter-century anniversary of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, held at Marietta, Ohio. Services commenced at 3:30 P. M. The following was Dr. Hopkins' text:

"And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of the times, and strength of salvation: the fear of the Lord is his treasure."—Isaiah, xxxiii., 6.

The reverend gentleman asked what was stability? It is not permanence. These may coincide, but are not the same. The ocean is permanent, but not stable. A mountain is both permanent and stable. A people are permanent; their Government may or may not be stable. Stability presupposes permanence. It implies force acting on permanent materials. It is one thing to say of anything that it is and endures, and another to say of it that it stands. It not only is, but is sustained as it is by a permanent force. This is obscurely felt by all, but is distinctly recognized by the subtler perception of the poet when he says—

"'Tis by Thy strength the mountains stand,
God of eternal power."

As thus understood, stability will differ in character and value with the forces that cause it, and the materials made stable. There may be a stability of mere quiescent matter, as of the pillars in a temple. There they stand; there they will stand. This may give us an order, but an order of stagnation. There may also be, as in the planets, the higher stability of systems of matter from regular movements. Here the stability is not in the things themselves, but in the force, and the movement and the underlying idea. The speaker then proved that analogous to these two forms of stability in matter, were two of the times, that is, of Governments and of the social state. There may be a stability imposed from above and from without that shall hold individuals and classes in fixed relations, and shall produce identity of expression from age to age. This will produce order, but like its corresponding stability in matter, it will be an order of stagnation. So has it been for generations in India and China. There have been a stability and order, but a stability without growth and an order without progress. So must it be with any despotism, whether it be of ideas or of men. If men worship the past under the form of their ancestors, or under any form, the future will be but a petrified past. If they are controlled by other men despotically they will be used as instruments for the purpose of power or of gain, and the sacred name of order being prostituted to hallow the perversion, they will be held changelessly in that order in which they may best subserve their ends. Under such an order there may be vast progress in mechanical and decorative arts, in the fine arts and culture, in works which require masses of men under the direction of one will, and the accumulated product of their toil, in all that is called civilization in distinction from manhood, and there may be a submissive contentment of classes within their own class that some will call happiness, but the instincts of the yearnings, the wants of the race are not thus met, and all legitimate agitations and upheavals and revolutions have been from a quickened and expanding humanity struggling against the incrustations of such an order. The second form of stability already referred to as possible for the times, is symbolized, not by the quiescent stability of things in themselves, giving an order of stagnation and of death, but by the stability from movements, as in the heavens. This would give a stability and order compatible with growth, as in a tree, and not only permitting, but requiring constant progress toward the perfection and elevation of the race. A stability thus symbolized, and viewed in its widest extent, gives us the highest and grandest conception that the human mind can reach. This is that of an intelligent and moral system corresponding in extent and grandeur to the physical system, and held forever in the stability of a progressive order under the government of an infinite and perfect God.

With this view of stability, the central word and idea of the text, the speaker proceeded to state from that, and to illustrate the following propositions: First—That the thing to be desired by a people is stability of the times. Second—That the stability to be thus desired can only be the result of wisdom and knowledge. Third—That in such stability there will be a strength that will insure salvation in any emergency. Fourth—That the fear of God here identified with wisdom is that in a nation which He regards as His treasure, and is thus that on which the stability will depend. Fifth—That the Christian college is an essential means of the wisdom and knowledge needed for the stability of this people; that the college society is to be greatly commended for what it has done during the past twenty-five years, and to be encouraged and sustained in what it proposes to do. The reverend gentleman having entered into a lucid proof of these assertions, and after a comparison of the different forms of government, uttered the following words with regard to a republican form of government: "It has been said that a republican government is stronger than any other. With wisdom and knowledge it is; without them it is weaker than any other. Under any form of government wisdom and knowledge are strong. Knowledge alone is strong. Of this we are having signal examples in our day. In one week Austria went down before Prussia because Prussia had a deeper spirit of wisdom in her counsels, and more knowledge among her people. But of this and of the strength of a republic, our own country furnishes the best example. No other form of Government and no other people could have withstood such a shock and endured such a strain as this government and this people withstood and endured during the late civil war. No other people could have presented such a spectacle as was presented by this people at the time of their first uprising, or on the second election of President Lincoln, or on the days subsequent to his assassination. The conditions were untoward. There was prejudice and faction and treason. Different and discordant nationalities had been poured in upon us. There was ignorance and corruption. But there was among the people a wider diffusion than ever before of wisdom and knowledge, and these flamed up into an intelligent patriotism that disregarded death and demanded taxation, and became to the nation in the hour of its peril, a strength of salvation. It was the educated mind and trained heart of the country that saved it. And if this could be under such conditions we can readily see how wisdom and knowledge might be so diffused as to become a stability that nothing could shake. Let a people know each other as worthy of confidence, let them know their institutions as their own, and comprehend them as meeting their wants with the least possible burden, and the voice of reason and the behests of duty would conspire with the promptings of every high impulse to make them stand as a wall of adamant about those institutions. Such a people would not have dissentions among themselves and could not be conquered. They would 'be all righteous, and would inherit the land forever.'" With regard to collegiate training the reverend gentleman said that liberal education admits of a grand ideal. It becomes one of the fine arts, and the highest of them. Not the mere teacher, not the lecturer, not the professor who sits in his chair and utters teachings which his pupils may take or not as they please, but the educator, he who induces, molds and directs the power is the high artist. Others make statutes; He makes men. It is the object of the college to make men. The speaker then referred to the probable effect on general education, of a judicious distribution of them through the land. He closed by urging the congregation to contribute largely for the support of such institutions.

The Dover-street Mission School.

The third annual festival of this school was held recently at the New-York Port Society's Mission room, corner of Water and Dover streets. This school was organized nearly four years ago, and has been continued since then through the indefatigable energies of Capt. E. Richardson, who was materially assisted by Messrs. Rue, Eggleston, Macy and others. These gentlemen sustain all the expenses of the school, including rent, teachers' salaries, books, &c., together with a substantial dinner for every child, each day.

The school now numbers about sixty-five children, picked up, many of them, out of the very worst dens of Water, and Dover, and other contiguous streets, where they would have remained until this day in all their vice and wretchedness had it not been for these efforts.

The room for the school is directly over the Mission, a light, well-furnished room, where they are taught during the week the ordinary branches taught in our best schools, by Miss Davis, an able teacher and musician. On the Sabbath the children are formed into a Sabbath School under the superintendence of G. W. Eggleston, Esq., of the old Brick Church, a young man of energy and heart, who remarked to the visitor that he found sweeter reward in teaching these poor children than he ever did in teaching the children of the rich. The anniversary exercises showed the importance of this kind of effort among this destitute and most degraded class of children in our City.

A more clean, orderly, and well-behaved number of children could not have been assembled anywhere; and their singing, recitations and speaking of pieces could not have been excelled by any children of the same age. The whole exercises reflected great credit upon all concerned. The notorious John Allen's boy Chester, who astonished so many with his wonderful exhibitions last Summer, learned the most he knew, that was worth knowing, at this school, being a member from the first until quite recently.

The presents to the children were displayed upon a beautiful Christmas-tree, and were of the most sensible and substantial kind. Instead of worthless toys, each child received some valuable article of dress. Some of the children received each a full suit of clothes. A paper bag was also presented to each child, with cakes, oranges and candies.

It should be noted also that this school employs a lady who visits every week all the houses of prostitution in this neighborhood, and reads the word of God to their wretched inmates. She has always been received with the greatest respect and listened to with attention. In this way many children have been hunted up and gathered into this school. The friends of this school have been doing their work very quietly, but most effectually. Would that hundreds more might be established of the same kind in these vilest parts of our City.

The Woman's Union Missionary Society—Meeting in Brooklyn—Addresses by Rev. Drs. Eddy, Storrs, Schenck and Buddington.

A meeting of the members and friends of the Woman's Union Missionary Society, from the various Evangelical Churches of Brooklyn, was held in the church, on the Heights, (Rev. Dr. Eddy's,) last evening. The exercises were commenced by Rev. Dr. Buddington, of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, reading a portion of the Scriptures and offering prayer.

Rev. Dr. Eddy, who conducted the exercises, in stating the object of the meeting, said that the Society was formed in 1861 by ladies, and its membership was of ladies only, in response to the desires of missionaries, especially those who were laboring in Asiatic countries, as the only means of reaching the women in Oriental countries. Under the auspices of the Society there were sixteen missionary women in Burmah and India, and sixty-six Bible-reading women in Burmah, India, China, Turkey and Mexico. Dr. Eddy pronounced the work of this Society the true solution of the problem of "woman's work."

Mr. S. T. Warner was then called upon, who spoke of the remarkable success of the Society, and read some extracts from the correspondence of the missionary women, from which it appeared that in Calcutta alone were 300,000 women in need of the Gospel, to say nothing of the millions in the immediate region of that city. To meet this exigency there were twelve missionaries and a number of native women laborers. The correspondence revealed the fact of the seclusion of the women of India from out-door life. Miss Britton wrote of forty women whom she was engaged in teaching, not one of them had the knowledge of having a soul to be saved. Some of these women had, however, come to see Jesus and to believe in His name, confessing that their gods had never provided salvation for their souls, and they were truly grateful for their new sense of safety. Not a few had evinced a disposition to be solicitous about the truth of Christianity. The embracing of its doctrines by these women involved the sacrifice of friends and home, unless the Word of God had been powerful in the household. To effect a change in India of a progressive character the women—the mothers must be reached, for only through them was Indian society to be regenerated.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., of the Church of the Pilgrims, made a brief address. He said that the objects of the Society must commend it to Christian people. It was a society of women for the salvation of heathen women, and to add anything to that would be like attempting to paint the violet, or to illuminate the sun. The speaker then discoursed upon the lack of education among women in foreign countries, and the importance of the instrumentality of woman for good or evil. It was not necessary to go outside the Bible to find how much a fanatical woman could do to injure the religion of Jehovah; it was amply supplied in the history of the Phœnician Princess Jezebel. He made an eloquent statement of the effect of Jezebel's menace to Elijah. He also described the conversion of Lydia, of Thyatina, at the place of prayer outside of Philippi by the preaching of Paul. The lesson to be learned from these and other instances to which the speaker alluded, was the importance of carrying the Gospel of Christ to the hearts and souls of woman in all nations. He thought that there had been much random work done in the machinery of missions—that they had in that Society discovered the great missionary lever, which when touched moved along with the power and speed of a locomotive carrying a village in its train. Then, too, this work of woman abroad was doing much to develop the benevolence of Christians at home. Miss Britton, the daughter of a Brooklyn minister, was the chief of the mission station at Ceylon, had secured a Mission-house at a cost of $30,000, and he thought the women of Brooklyn should feel proud to aid in raising that amount, if they could not raise the whole of it.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's Church, next spoke. He addressed himself more particularly to the "work at home." This Society was the hand of Christian women stretched out to heathen women—the hand of Christian civilization put forth to save souls perishing amid a worse than Cimmerian darkness. It was in the homes of our Christian women that that Society had its origin; it was in our homes that prayers had been offered and plans matured for the work of the Society, and it was owing to home influences that the Society had made its successes. The Society involved no expense for official labor; all the home work of the Society was performed by good women for the love of Christ. It was a Catholic as well as a woman's work—it was not a sectarian mission, for all the Churches of Christ were represented in the enterprise. It was a fitting time for the departure of the women about to start for their distant field—the week of prayer for the evangelization of the world. The prayers of Christians throughout the world will waft them over the sea and bear them onward to the women of China. The sacrifice of these women about to leave homes of culture and refinement, was one of the sublimest spectacles of these latter days, and the speaker bade them in the name of Christ and the Church, God-speed.

Rev. Dr. Buddington made the concluding address, bidding farewell to the three ladies—Mrs. Bonney and her companions—who occupied seats in one of the pews near the pulpit, beside Mrs. Doremus, of New-York. He reminded them of the parts that other missionary women had taken before them. He spoke of Dr. Willard Parker's daughter, Kitty, now in Africa, and preferring to remain there and speak for Jesus to the benighted Africans, beside the grave of her husband and her child, to returning home to enjoy the luxuries and comforts provided in her father's magnificent mansion. He mentioned several other instances of remarkable devotedness on the part of Christian women to the missionary work, and concluded by assuring the ladies about to depart on behalf of those who remained at home, that their right hands would forget their cunning and their tongues cleave to the roofs of their mouths, if they omitted to remember them in their prayers as they left their homes here to look for other homes across the seas.

The congregation then united in singing a parting hymn, and Rev. Dr. Eddy closed the interesting exercises by pronouncing the benediction.

New Temperance Hall.

A new temperance hall was opened yesterday afternoon on the lower floor of the building corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, under the auspices of thirteen Divisions, comprising the Western District of the Sons of Temperance of this City. The room is a very commodious one, being about 100 feet deep by 22 feet wide, and furnishing seating room for nearly 500 persons. It has been very neatly decorated, and bears an exceedingly cheerful and comfortable aspect. Adjoining the main room is a smaller one—a reading-room—which will be open daily except Saturday, and will be supplied with all the leading newspapers and magazines, and a library of choice books, accessible to all who may desire to avail themselves of them. Free lectures, temperance, prayer and singing meetings will be held frequently during the year, and a general invitation is extended to the public to attend. The leading mover in the enterprise is Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., who generously contributed $1,000 from his private purse toward defraying the expenses of the work.

The audience in attendance yesterday was so numerous that it was impossible to conduct the formal dedication ceremonies of the Order, as originally contemplated, and they were accordingly dispensed with. The Grand Worthy Patriarch of this jurisdiction, Mr. Crummey, presided, and at the commencement introduced Rev. G. F. McEckron, who offered prayer. P. G. W. P. Ostrander, of Poughkeepsie, Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., Rev. A. K. Sandford, Rev. Lucius H. King, Rev. G. F. McEckron, and Mr. G. F. Gedney, of the *Tribune*, and others, afterward delivered appropriate and stirring addresses, in which they appealed earnestly to the Christian community to sustain this worthy undertaking. Several pieces of temperance music were finely sung by the audience at intervals, and the exercises were concluded with the benediction.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church is between Sixth and Seventh avenues in Twenty-second-street. Yesterday was the occasion of the installation of the new pastor, Rev. George M. McEckron, in place of Rev. Dr. Archibald, who has accepted the Presidency of Harrison College, in Indiana. Mr. McEckron has lately been pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie. His initiatory sermon yesterday morning served as a means of introducing himself and his sentiments to the congregation. In addition to expressions of orthodox faith and piety, he urged that every encouragement should be given to the poor to visit his church, and that seats, not occupied, should be freely accorded to them. His desire, also, was that members of the congregation should enter into active evangelical work, and visit the poor with words of piety and efforts at an alleviation of the troubles they might find in poverty-stricken homes. He was eloquent upon the evils of intemperance, and hoped that his flock would use every effort to redeem all cases that came individually under their eye, and to spare no means of doing so. The discourse of Mr. McEckron was interesting throughout.

The Church Choral Union.

We have been requested to state to the members, associate members and others of the Church Choral Union, that the next general rehearsal will take place on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, punctually, at Trinity Chapel School Rooms, West Twenty-fifth-street. All intending to become associate members are invited to attend, and to make application for introduction to the chorus masters, Mr. A. H. Messiter, Trinity Church, or to Dr. W. H. Walter, of Trinity Chapel.

There are no entrance fees or yearly dues.

ANOTHER BOND ROBBERY.

Thirty Thousand Dollars' Worth of United States Bonds and a Large Quantity of Deeds, &c., Stolen in Pine-street—No Clue to the Perpetrators.

Another of those mysterious bond robberies, which from time to time occur in this City, was made public yesterday. It appears that on Saturday morning a tin box containing $30,000 worth of United States Bonds, and several valuable deeds, insurance scrip and other papers, was taken from the bank and removed to the office of Messrs. Bierwith & Rocholl, who do business at No. 69 Pine-street. The box and its valuable contents were placed by the clerk or porter inside of the office railing and behind the desk. Nothing more was thought of the cash-box until 3 P. M., when it was found to have been stolen. It appears that during the interval between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. three unknown men called at the office of Messrs. Bierwith & Rocholl and made certain inquiries relative to shipping affairs. They had quite a long conversation with one of the clerks, and when they took their departure, excited no suspicion. Soon afterward a woman called and made similar inquiries. The employes have no recollection of any other persons calling at the office, and therefore suspicion points strongly to the three men. As $26,000 worth of the stolen bonds were negotiable at sight, strenuous efforts are being made by the detectives to regain possession of them.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

James Clennan quarreled with an unknown man on New-Year's Day in the Second-avenue, and as these disputants were proceeding to blows Paul Felix, of No. 473 Second-avenue, interfered in the hope of peace, when Clennan turned his wrath upon him, and stabbed him in the back with a knife, causing a dangerous and possibly fatal wound. Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, has since endeavored to have Clennan arrested, and succeeded, with the assistance of Roundsman Nicholson, in finding the accused in his bed at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate, Capt. Cameron made an affidavit that Felix was too weak and exhausted by his wound to appear as a complainant, so Clennan was held to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

HOTEL THIEF.

C. Bainbridge Smith, a guest of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, woke up yesterday morning about 7 o'clock in his room and discovered Daniel J. Logan, aged 39, a native of Philadelphia, in his apartment, busily engaged in rummaging the pockets of his clothing as it lay on a chair. Mr. Smith sprang from his bed and pursued Logan through the corridor. Officer Draffin, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, heard the call for Police, and intercepted Logan in his attempt to escape. When brought before the Court, Mr. Smith stated that Logan was attempting to steal $1,000 worth of jewelry and $15 in cash which were in his vest. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

Jeremiah S. Clark, No. 703 Greenwich-street, met Mary Hall, *alias* Duffy, in Greene-street, at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night, and accompanied her to No. 168 Greene-street, where he went to bed and to sleep. He subsequently ascertained that Mary left the room with his pantaloons, in the pockets of which were a pocket-book containing $60 in cash, a silver mounted pistol valued at $14, a gold watch and hair chain, a pocket handkerchief, and a pair of woolen gloves. She then returned home to No. 162 Greene-street, whereon Officer Quinn, of the Eighth Ward, visiting the room occupied by her, the missing gloves were found on the floor. Mary was arrested and held for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

On Saturday afternoon Louis Beigerman, of No. 72 Eldridge-street, left that place, and after an hour's absence discovered that the rear window of his store had been forced open, and two coats, a gold key and a gold ring, all valued at $37 25, had been stolen. At a later hour Lewis Miller, a German, aged 40, and a resident of Maryland, was found in possession of the two coats, so he was arrested, and on being arraigned before the Magistrate was committed for trial.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

PICKING POCKETS IN A CHURCH.

Mrs. Ellen Brennan, of No. 117 Nassau-street, attended divine service yesterday at the St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay-street, and occupied a seat in the gallery. While engaged in her devotions, Mrs. Brennan felt Mary Ann Clark press heavily against her in an uncomfortable manner, and at the same time felt the hand of some person fumbling in the pocket of her dress. As she discovered that her pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, had been stolen from her, she requested Mary Ann to give the same up, and as she refused, Officer Hunt, of the Third Ward Police, was summoned, and he arrested the accused. When she arrived in the court-room, Mary Ann was earnest in her protestations of innocence; but as she was recognized by the Court officers as having been arrested before on similar charges, the Magistrate held her for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On the night of the 31st ult. John Kearney, of No. 90 Water-street, was suddenly assaulted in Washington-street by one William Murphy, of No. 512 Canal-street, and an unknown man, who caught him by the throat, knocked him down and robbed him of a coat valued at $15. Murphy was recognized on Saturday and arrested, when the stolen coat was found in his possession. The Magistrate remanded him for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Aid for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.—A correspondent suggests that in view of the cold weather, and the known poverty of hundreds of our sick and disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of men who gave their lives on the battle field for the blessings we now enjoy, the citizens should contribute to their needs and comfort by sending them their cast-off clothing for men, women and children, boots, shoes and bed covering. This can be done easily and effectivelyy by sending them to the Ladies' Union Relief Association through the agency of the Police of the City. Let those who have any of these things to give away send them to the nearest Station-houses for the Association. The Captains of the Precincts will forward them, and the ladies will distribute them. Mrs. J. A. Kennedy is President of the Association. Associated with her in the good work are Mrs. Havemeyer, Mrs. Marshall Roberts, Mrs. Dr. Worcester, Mrs. Dr. Clarkson, the Mrs. Cooper, Sprague, Dwight, Graydon, Strout and others. These ladies have been laboring in this field for the past five years, and many a poor soldier and sailor, widow and orphan have blessed them for their untiring exertions to alleviate their distress.

Suicide of a Love-Sick German.—About 6 o'clock last evening Lawrence Whitman, a German, residing at No. 28 Chrystie-street, committed suicide at No. 43 Forsyth-street, by shooting himself through the mouth. The deceased arrived in this country about three months ago in company with a young girl, he having deserted his wife and family in the Fatherland. Soon after his arrival in this City the girl abandoned him, and he was arrested a few weeks ago by the Tenth Ward Police because he had attempted to shoot her. He proceeded to No. 43 Forsyth-street last evening with the hope of seeing the fickle fair one, and as he was not looking well the occupants requested him to go up stairs and lie down. He was soon afterward found quite dead. Coroner Keenan ordered the body to be removed to the Morgue.

Fires Yesterday.—An alarm of fire was given yesterday afternoon on the premises No. 435 West Thirty-eighth-street. The flames were speedily extinguished by the firemen, and as the fire was evidently of incendiary origin, Samuel Whiteford, aged 44, one of the occupants, was arrested on a charge of attempted arson. Fire-Marshal Charles N. Brackett was notified to hold an investigation ....Another fire occurred yesterday at No. 54 Courtland-street, occupied by Day, Hoagland & Stiger as a drug-store. A damage of $200 was occasioned.

A Suspicion Confirmed.—The arrest of Jacob Eppstein, of No. 44 Market-street, was recorded in yesterday's Times. Eppstein was suspected of receiving stolen goods. Jacob Goldford, of No. 33 Market-street, was also secured at the same time on a similar charge. In their possession were found fifteen pieces of silk fringe, twenty pieces of velvet trimmings, two fur capes, five dozen plated forks, two dozen spoons, ten dozen kid gloves, fifty-one pairs of woolen gloves, seventy-one pieces of ribbon, three carpet bags, one trunk, three gold watches, two gold chains, two gold bracelets, two bracelets with agates, two silver watches, eight gold rings, one diamond ring, and the insurance papers of Myers Deutsche, of No. 44 Hudson-street. As the premises of Mr. Deutsche had been broken into recently, the Detectives consider that they have their case "all made out." The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Shandley to-day, at the Essex Market Police Court.

The Weather.—Yesterday the atmosphere was comparatively mild. The mixture of snow and water under foot made it anything but pleasant walking. In the evening a dense fog hung over the city, and made the ferry-crossing precarious. The Central Park meteorological report for the week ending Jan. 2, sets forth that the mean of the barometer was 30.190; the maximum at 7 A. M. of Dec. 27, 30.354; the minimum at 2 P. M. of Jan. 1, 29.940; making a variation of .414. The thermometer averaged 29.14; the maximum at 2 P. M. of Dec. 28, was 39; the minimum at 9 P. M. of Jan. 1, was 18.5; making the range 20.5. It rained and snowed on Dec. 29, 31, Jan. 1 and 2. The total amount of water was .808 of an inch.

Private Coachmen's Benevolent Society.—This society met Saturday evening at Putnam Hall, corner of Twelfth-street and Third-avenue, their business being chiefly to arrange the preliminaries for their annual ball to take place at Irving Hall on the 4th inst. The objects of the society are purely benevolent, and from it sectarianism and politics are imperatively excluded. It now numbers three hundred and fifty members, and within the past two years has accumulated a fund of over $9,000. The initiation fee is five dollars and monthly dues fifty cents. When a member dies the society donates one hundred dollars for his funeral expenses and fifty dollars in the event of the death of a member's wife. In sickness they are allowed eight dollars a week. Its officers are: Mr. John Cronan, President; Mr. Kane, Treasurer; Thomas Condon, Recording Secretary; Richard J. Bryant, Financial Secretary, and John O'Neill, Corresponding Secretary.

Sale of Real Estate.—Another of the old farms on the upper end of the island is about to be divided into City lots, and sold in parcels to suit purchasers. The tract of land known as the Van Rensselaer property, running from St. Nicholas-avenue to Eighth-avenue, has recently been sold by John McClave. It has some of the most eligible building sites on the island.

The Epiphany.—Next Wednesday, in celebration of the Festival of the Epiphany, there will be high masses in all the Catholic churches of the City, and services in the Episcopalian churches. The decorations which were used on the festival of Christmas will be taken down from all the churches after the Festival of the Epiphany, which is sometimes called "Little Christmas."

Sudden Death.—Mr. Moses P. Mussey, aged 50, and formerly well known in the book publishing business, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at No. 56 Chatham-street. An inquest will be held to-day.

Attempted Suicide.—John Coffee, aged 45, of No. 53 Mulberry-street, attempted suicide last night by taking sugar of lead. Dr. Anderson, of the City Prison, was called by the Sixth Ward Police, and gave an emetic with success.

Receipt of Taxes.—The Collector of City and County Taxes reports the receipt of $20,598,118 up to the end of last week.

Minor Items.—Henry Simons, aged 38, was found on the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday, suffering from the effects of some sort of poisonous medicine. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.....A slight fire occurred yesterday morning in the lager beer saloon of Francis Richter, No. 116 West Thirty-fifth-street; damage, $50....A row occurred on Saturday night, in Kiernan's liquor saloon, corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, when several pistol shots were fired, but nobody was hurt. No arrests were made....Mary McNally, aged 40, of No. 120 Madison-avenue, fell in Broadway and broke her arm.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary.—This institution which, under the able medical direction of Dr. A. E. Sumner, has been exceedingly useful in relieving the ills of the sick poor, is just now in need of assistance, the premises having been sold for taxes, the payment of which, owing to a misunderstanding of the law, was neglected. The physicians attached to the Dispensary have treated gratuitously nearly ten thousand patients during the past year. Unless the friends of the institution give the required assistance, amounting to about $1,000, this important charity will have to be suspended.

A Woman Rescued from Drowning.—At 8 o'clock last evening a woman named Caroline Ferring, residing at No. 592 Greenwich-street, New-York, was taken with a fit while standing on the bow of one of the Fulton ferry-boats as it was leaving the New-York slip, and fell overboard. She was promptly rescued by the ferry hands, and taken on board the boat. On reaching Brooklyn she was conveyed to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house, property cared for, and then sent safely home.

Sunday School Anniversary.—The fifth anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the Puritan Church, corner of Dekalb-avenue and Walworth-street, was held last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. C. H. Everest, Pastor of the Church; Rev. Geo. E. Thrall, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, and Mr. Wm. Oland Bourne, of New-York.

The House We Live In.—Dr. Willard Parker, of New-York, delivered the fifth and last of the course of Sunday lectures to workingmen and their families upon "The House we Live in, or the Physiology and structure of the Human System," at the Plymouth Bethel, to a large and deeply interested audience, last evening. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in the same place on Wednesday evening.

Probable Homicide.—Wm. Fitzpatrick was arrested on Saturday night, on complaint of James Ryan, charged with having in October last, in Hamilton-avenue, assaulted Mrs. Ryan by kicking her in the side, thereby causing occasional hemorrhage of the lungs, resulting in her death on Saturday evening last. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest to-day.

Lecture by Du Chaillu.—M. Du Chaillu delivers his instructive and amusing lecture on the "Gorilla" this evening in the Bedford-avenue M. E. Church, under the auspices of the St. John's Young People's Association.

Dead Infant found near a Church.—Yesterday, the dead body of a male infant was found in the yard of the Strong-place Baptist Church. It was conveyed to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, in Butler-street, where an inquest will be held to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alleged Larceny.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named John Regan was observed in company with a young woman named Ellen Brown, in one of the streets adjoining Newark-avenue, Jersey City. She then accused him of having taken her watch; but on being desired by an officer to go to the Police Station and press the charge, she refused to do so. The officer, however, had them both conveyed to the station and locked up for the night; and on being asked by the Recorder in the morning to state her case, she stated that she and Regan had been at the theatre the evening before; that shortly afterward she missed her watch, and having told Regan so, he succeeded in getting it from some other parties, but would not give it to her, and still persisted in keeping it. She did not wish to press the charge, and he was accordingly acquitted, and walked from the Police Office in the best possible humor, in company with his young lady friend.

Robbery.—On New-Year's Eve, Mr. Isaiah N. Evans, a stove dealer in Hudson City, gave an employe a horse and wagon and $20, and directed him to bring some goods from New-York. He went to New-York, but failed to put in an appearance that night, and for two days subsequently nothing was heard of him. Information of the supposed robbery was given to Detective Nugent, of Jersey City, who on Saturday effected the arrest of the driver, Wm. H. Davis. The case came on yesterday before Recorder Martindale. Davis admitted that he got drunk and had spent the money, but said the horse and wagon were safe in a livery stable in New-York. This being the first offence, and as he promised to behave better in future and refund the money spent, Mr. Evans declined to press the case, and agreed to take him back to his employment again. Davis was discharged.

Saloon Affray.—Patrick Kennedy, John Gillooly, John Firth and Hugh Cusack entered a saloon in Caroline-street, Newark, late on Saturday night, and continued drinking there until 3 o'clock in the morning. They then became most violent in their conduct, assaulted the proprietor, George L. Cadmus, took possession of the house, smashed the property, and finally were removed by the Police. They are still in custody.

Attempted Larceny.—Two men, named Pat. Connell and James Walsh, were committed for trial yesterday by Recorder Pope, of Hoboken, for having attempted to steal the coat of a fellow-lodger at the prison-house. The three men were stopping in the jail for the night, when the attempted robbery was made by two of the party. They were detected, however, and placed in closer confinement.

A Curious Petition.

The following petition was presented to the City Council of Indianapolis, Ind., a few nights ago:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, being of that unfortunate class of females against whom a recent ordinance of your honorable body has denounced many great and grievous penalties which they cannot bear, and being anxious for that reason to leave the City of Indianapolis, where the moral and religious part of the community will not furnish them employment, owing to their past course of life, and being driven by necessity and your ordinance either to leave said city or starve to death in the same, or suffer the said penalties, and having no money to pay their expenses to other places where they may find employment and bread and clothing, do respectfully petition your honorable body as an act of charity and an act of virtue and morality, to pay their fare from Indianapolis to such other distant places as will afford them shelter and employment, and where the reputation of their past life will not shut the doors of the virtuous and upright against them, and thus prevent their return to the paths of virtue and honor. They beg leave further to say, that the women with whom they have been living, have notified them of their intention to close their houses, and as they are already in debt to their boarding mistresses, they are under the necessity of requesting that the relief which they pray herein, may be promptly rendered. And as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c.

Miss BELLE SMITH,
And twenty-eight others.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Saturday, Jan. 2—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 74¾. Stocks firm; Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 95¼.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 2.

There is nothing doing in the *Liverpool* markets as yet.

London, Saturday, Jan. 2—11 A. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, to arrive, 26s. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 47s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

Frankfort, Saturday, Jan. 2.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79@79¼ for the Old Issue.

London, Saturday, Jan. 2—1 P. M.

Consols 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 74¾. Stock market firm. Erie Railway Shares flat at 26¼.

London, Saturday, Jan. 2

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar on the spot firmer, but unchanged.

Frankfort, Saturday, Jan. 2.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79⅜ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 2—3:30 P. M.

Provisions—Cheese, 72s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 89s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

Produce—Common Rosin, 5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 29s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

London, Saturday, Jan. 2—3:30 P. M.

Tallow, 46s. ⅌ cwt.

Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Petroleum, 53½f. for Standard White.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Bourse is firmer; Rentes, 70f. 17c.

Frankfort, Sunday, Jan. 3.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are quoted to-day at 79¼@79⅜ for the issue of 1862.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Exchange on New-York firm at par, selling, and ⅛ off, buying. Flour—Medium grades in fair shipping demand; other grades neglected and nominal; Spring Extras, $5 25@$6 50. Wheat active and advanced 2c.@2½c.; No. 1, $1 20¾@$1 26; No. 2, $1 18½@$1 18¾. Corn steady; Old No. 1, 61c., seller last half of April; No. 2, 59c., cash; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 53c.; New, 51c.@52c. Oats advanced ½c.@¾c.; No. 2, 48½c.@48¾c. Rye quiet and advanced ½c.; No. 1, $1 13; No. 2, $1 14½. Barley firm and advanced 2c.; No. 2, $1 57. Highwines held at 98c.; buyers offer 92½c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $28 75, for future delivery; $28 25, cash. Lard firm at 17½c.@17¾c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 14½c.@14¾c. Green Hams, 14c. Green Shoulders, 10c. Green Short Ribs, 13c. Dry Salted Shoulders, 11½c. Cumberlands, 13c. Short Clear Sides, 15c. Short Ribs, 14c. Rough Sides, 13c. Dressed Hogs active and advanced 20c.@25c.; sales at $11 25@$11 50, dividing on 200 lbs. Live Hogs scarce and advanced 20c.@30c.; sales at $9 10@$9 50 for common; $9 60@$10 12½ for fair to good; $10 50 for extra to fancy. Beef Cattle scarce and firm at $4 25@$7 12½ for Common to Choice. Receipts for two days—12,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 9,100 Hogs. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley, 3,400 Hogs.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Cotton—The market is irregular and easier than yesterday; Middlings closed firm at 25c. an advance of ¼c. on three days prices; sales, 7,300 bales; receipts to-day, 2,007 bales; receipts Thursday evening and yesterday, 7,883 bales; exports, 12,077 bales. Gold, 35¼. Sterling Commercial, 45½@46¾. Bank Exchange—No quotations. New-York Sight drafts, ⅛ discount. Flour—Low grades scarce; market firm; Superfine, $7 50@$7 62; Double Extra, $7 75; Treble Extra, $8 25. Corn steady; White, 73c. Oats quiet at 68c.@70c. Bran unchanged. Hay quiet; Prime, $26@$27. Pork dull at $28 50. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Ribs, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. Lard firmer; Tierces, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Kegs, 18¾c. Sugar firm; Common, 9c.@10c.; Prime, 12½c.; Half Yellow Clarified, 13c.@13¼c. Molasses firm; Common, 52½c.@55c.; Prime, 63c.@65c.; Choice, 67c.@68c. Whisky quiet at $1 17½. Coffee—Fair, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Prime, 16¼c.@17.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Tobacco heavy and nominal. Cotton dull. Flour—Superfine, $5 50@$6 50; Extra, $6 75@$7; Treble Extra to Fancy, $9 50@$10 50. Wheat—Strictly Prime to choice Red Fall, $1 75@$2 10. Corn dull; New, 61c.@65c. Oats firm; Choice White, 58c. Barley quiet at $1 70@$1 75 for No. 2 Spring; $2@$2 10 for Choice to Fancy Minnesota. Rye firm at $1 25. Whisky quiet at 98c. Bulk Meats buoyant; Shoulders, loose and packed, 11c.@11¼c. Clear Sides, 15c.@15¼c.; sales for delivery during January at 10½c. for Shoulders; 13¼c. for Hams; 14¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—Shoulders steady at 13c.; Clear Sides easier at 17c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c. Pork firm at $27 75@$28. Lard quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs firm at $9@$10. Cattle and Sheep nominally unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,900 Hogs.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Flour dull and drooping; Family, $7 50@$7 75. Wheat declining; sales at $1 70. Oats dull at 58c. Corn steady; Ear and Shelled, 65c.@66c. Rye steady at $1 36@$1 37. Barley quiet and unchanged. Cotton firm; Middlings, 24¼c. Dressed Hogs scarce; sales at $11 75@$12; receipts, 1,100 head. Mess Pork, $28. Bulk Meats in demand at 11c. for Shoulders, 13¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.@15c. for Clear Sides. Lard held at 17½c.@18c. for Steam and Kettle. Bacon—13c. for Shoulders, 16¾c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats sold at 10c.@12¼c. for Shoulders, Sides and Hams. Gold, 134¾. Exchange dull. Money close.

Oswego, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Flour unchanged with a moderate demand; sales 1,300 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 60; White Canada, $2 05@$2 30. Corn quiet; sales 800 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 05. Oats, 68c. for Western. Barley and Rye nominal. Corn Meal, $2 for Bolted. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $35, and Middlings, $38@$40 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, $1 15; to New-York, 95c., to Albany, 67c.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Cotton firmer; Middling Uplands, 26c.@26½c.; Gulf, 26¾c.@27c. Cloverseed active and in demand at $8 25. Flaxseed, $2 60. Flour very flat; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $8 50@$9 50; Fancy, $11@$13. Wheat dull and drooping; Red, $1 85@$2; Amber, $2 05; Choice Michigan White, $2 62¾. Rye in good demand at $1 60. Corn rather higher; New Yellow, 90c.@93c.; Old, $1 12. Oats dull at 73c.@75c. for Western. Groceries and Provisions, nothing doing. Whisky selling slowly at $1 02@$1 05.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat advancing; sales at $1 23¼ for No. 1; $1 15½ for No. 2. Oats dull at 47c. for No. 2. Corn nominally unchanged. Rye firm at $1 10 for No. 1. Barley nominal. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat very quiet; No. 2 Chicago Spring offered at $1 47; sales, one car lot choice Canada at $2 10. Corn in good demand for new, which is scarce and consequently higher; sales 3,000 bushels new at 75c.@79½c. on the track. Oats dull and nominal at 65c.@66c. Other articles dull and unchanged in supply, demand and price.

Memphis, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Cotton firmer; Middlings, 24¾c.@25c.; receipts, 1,509 bales; exports, 2,240 bales; receipts of the week, 6,652 bales; exports, 3,855 bales; stock, 12,226 bales. Flour—Superfine, $7@$7 25. Corn, 66¾c.@67c. Oats, 62½c.@63c. Pork, $27 75@$28. Lard, 18c.@18½c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 15c.@15½c. Dressed Hogs, $11@$12.

Louisville, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Tobacco—Sales 29 hhds. trashy new Lugs to medium Leaf at $4@$12. Cotton, 24c. Flour—Superfine, $5 50. Wheat, $1 65. Corn, in bulk, 65c. Oats, 58c. for choice. Rye, $1 40. Mess Pork, $28. Bulk Meats—Clear Sides, 15½c., packed; shoulders, 11½c. Lard—Tierces, 18c. Sugar-cured Hams, 18c. Whisky, $1.

Baltimore, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Cotton firm; Middlings, 25½c.@25¾c. Flour inactive and unchanged. Corn dull; Prime White, 85c.@88c.; no sales of Yellow. Oats dull; receipts small. Rye firm at $1 50@$1 60. Mess Pork firm at $28. Bacon firm; Rib Sides, 16¼c., Clear Sides, 17c., Shoulders, 13¼c., Hams, 18c. Lard active at 18c.

Toledo, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Flour quiet. Wheat advanced 2c.; sales of Amber at $1 78½@$1 80; No. 2 Spring, $1 38. Corn steady; Old and New advanced ½c.; No. 1, 83c.; New, 73½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet. Barley—Sales of Canada at $2 10. Dressed Hogs advanced 25c.@35c.; sales at $11@$11 50.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Cotton opened steady and closed firm at an advance; sales for two days, 1,550 bales; receipts, 4,498 bales, Middlings, 25c.; exports, coastwise, 3,559 bales; to the Continent, 2,645 bales.

Mobile, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Cotton—Sales yesterday, 700 bales; Middlings, 24¾c.@25c.; receipts, 2,477 bales; exports, 2,511 bales; sales to-day, 1,500 bales; market closed firm to-day at 24¾c.@25c.; receipts, 377 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Spirits Turpentine—Steady at 45c. Resin in demand at $1 85@$4. Crude Turpentine advanced to $2 05@$3 05. Tar active and unchanged.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Cotton—Very firm, purchasers restricted by light stocks; sales of 500 bales; Middlings, 25c; receipts 1,204 bales; exports coastwise, 1,860 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Cotton market opened quiet and closed strong; sales, 518 bales; receipts, 289 bales; Middlings, 24¼c., holders asking 25c.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Cotton quiet; sales 204 bales; Middlings, 24¾c.@25c.; receipts, 1,150 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,320 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 106¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¼; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 135.

[Advertisement.]

While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once Jayne's Expectorant, a sure cure for all coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hermann	Dec. 19	Bremen	New-York.
City of Boston	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Bellona	Jan. 6	New-York	London.
Minnesota	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Jan. 7	New-York	Bremen.
England	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Arcadia	Jan. 9	New-York	Glasgow.
Europa	Jan. 9	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Eagle	Jan. 7	New-York	Havana.
Bienville	Jan. 9	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Jan. 11	New-York	Aspinwall
San Francisco	Jan. 9	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 11:30, A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. Railroad, to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 3—*In steamship England, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Hutchinson.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Mrs. Steinfeld, Col. D. H. Thompson, W. C. Allen, E. H. Packer, C. B. Loringreen, R. Mack, A. Rodney, James Gower, A. A. Barhardt, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon sets.... 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 29 | Gov. Island. 1 18 | Hell Gate.... 2 40

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Dec. 26, and the Bar 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Dec. 30, 11 A. M., lat. 27 05, lon. 79 57, exchanged signals with steamship Santiago de Cuba, hence for Havana and New-Orleans; Jan. 1, 4:30 P. M., 20 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall. The B. was detained off Sandy Hook 20 hours by fog.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans Dec. 24, with molasses, cotton, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co. Jan. 2, passed several square-rigged vessels, bound north.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Jan. 2, 1 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Dec. 17 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 168 passengers to National Steamship Co. No date, lat. 44 19, lon. 51 40, passed ship Hibernia, (derelict,) of Dublin, with foremast, fore-yard and bowsprit still standing; her bulwarks were washed away, fore part of poop stove in, and the sea making a clean breach over her.

Steamship Statira, (Br.,) Way, Naples Dec. 2, Messina 5th, Palermo 8th, and Gibraltar 12th, with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Drew, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Worcester, Childs, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Prins Albert, (N. G.,) Diederich, Hamburg 38 ds., with mdse and 311 passengers to Edye & Brock. Has been 20 days in the Channel with strong westerly gales, and had fine weather the remainder of passage.

Bark Euphrosyne, (of Blyth,) Christie, Singapore July 30, via Padang Sept. 12, and St. Helena Nov. 13, with coffee, pepper, &c., to Bunge, Burlage & Co. Touched at Anjier Aug. 14; passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 22, and had heavy westerly gales up to lat. 29 S.; crossed the equator Nov. 28, in lon. 26; Oct. 3, off the Mauritius, experienced a hurricane from S. S. E., going round to the N. W., and lasting eighteen hours, during which split sails and did other slight damage; has been 24 days north of Bermuda, with constant gales from N. W.; Dec. 15, lat. 15, lon. 48, spoke bark Eden, (Br.,) from Sunderland, for Jamaica.

Bark Templar, Potter, Leghorn 70 ds., with marble, rags, &c., and six passengers to Thos. F. Pate; vessel to Lunt Bros. Has been 20 ds. to the westward of lon. 70, and 17 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly and westerly gales.

Bark St. Bernhard, (N. G.,) Bahr, Bremen, 50 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. Has been 27 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with strong westerly winds; Dec. 10, lat. 42, lon. 56 30, experienced a hurricane from E., going round to S. W., and lasting 6 hours, during which lost topsails and received other damage.

Brig Thomas Turull, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Grand Turk, T. I., with salt to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Sailed in company with brig Tula for Boston; has had strong N. E. and N. W. gales during the passage, and was four days north of Barnegat.

Bark Helios, (N. G.,) Zeesmer, Taganrog 96 ds., with wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Constantinople Oct. 5, and Gibraltar Nov. 12, and had fine weather during first part of passage; from lat. 37 had heavy N. W. and W. N. W. gales.

Brig Zephyr, (of Jersey,) Le Gros, Rio Janeiro Oct. 17, with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Schr. Sea Queen, (Br.,) Thomas, Rio Janeiro, 36 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bully. Has been 30 ds. north of Hatteras; was within 180 miles of Sandy Hook on Dec. 2, and was driven off the coast in a heavy gale from the N. W., which lasted 3 days; Nov. 26, lat. 9 11 N., lon. 30, spoke bark Helena, (Br.,) from Swansea for Valparaiso.

Schr. Chase, Hall, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. E. Brown.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Brown, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Emma Wadsworth, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. Racer, Howard, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Chas. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. John Stockdale, Rice, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. M. Demott, Grant, New-Haven.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Hull, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Mundell, Young, Westerly, R. I.

SAILED—Ship Ellen Goodspeed, for San Francisco.

SANDY HOOK, sundown—Wind light, S. W.; very foggy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York.

Below—At anchor in Provincetown Harbor, ship Amity, from Shields.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3—Arr. steamer Saragossa, from New-York; ship Richard Hill, from Liverpool, and schr. Abbie Putnam, from Wood's Hole.

Sld. brig Robert Dillon, for Boston; schr. Amos Edwards, for Boston; schr. Charles Comery, for Fall River, and Amelia and Laura, for Baracoa.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 3—Sld. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 3—Arr. steamships Gen. Barnes and Thomas, from New-York. There are several vessels below.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Knight, Romer, from Elizabethport, with coal for Providence, ran ashore on Sunken Marsh, Hell Gate, and carried away her rudder. She was towed off by the steamtug Game Cock, Capt. Brainard, and taken to City Island for repairs, leaking badly.

Spoken, &c.

Silver Star—schr., hence for Havana, Dec. 27, lat. 33, lon. 73 20.

Thor—Norw. bark, from Bergen for Havana, Nov. 26, lat. 25 38, lon. 24 08.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 3—The steamship Main, from New-York Dec. 24, arrived at this port to-day, on her way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3—The steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Hall, from New-York Dec. 19, arrived here Saturday, and proceeded to Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—A dispatch from Gibraltar reports the arrival of the American bark Speedwell, Capt. Patten, dismasted. The Speedwell sailed from New-York Dec. 1, for Cadiz.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.

REDFIELD & RICE,

NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,

MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required. NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON

WINTER CLOAKS, SACQUES AND BASQUES,

OF VELVET, ASTRAKHAN AND OTHER DESIRABLE CLOTHS, IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE, AT A

VERY GREAT SACRIFICE.

ALSO, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MOURNING GOODS, LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, &c., &c.

AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE ACTUAL COST, AND LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

Lord & Taylor,

NO. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NO. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

ENGLISH STERLING

SILVER WARE,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

$5,000 REWARD!

Will be paid for the recovery of the following described UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, dated July 1, 1865, stolen from the office of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 1, 1868; $4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows: [illegible]

$[illegible] in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows: [illegible]

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for Doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.